Sons, Go Forward When We Die! And Our Sons' Sons Too, For Greater East Asia

Nippon Times

Crush America and Britain! Enemy of Asia, Enemy of Order, Enemy of Peace

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NIPPON PLANS WIDER RIGHTS FOR JAVANESE

Permission Granted to Participate in Local Administration by Army

NATIVE UNITY LAUDED

Present Step Seen as Expression of Faith Japan Places In Inhabitants

Domei

DJAKARTA, August 1.—The Japanese Military Administration here issued a statement today promising wider privileges to the native inhabitants in the future after the momentous declaration by the Supreme Commander of the Japanese Forces here permitted them to participate in the local administration.

"If your achievements fully satisfy the authorities," said the statement addressed to the native residents, "the authorities further expect greater responsible activities of the local populace over a wider sphere. We do not hesitate to make this declaration."

The Military Administration lauded the local populace for their close cooperation since the arrival of the Japanese Forces here.

The present permission granted to the local inhabitants to participate in local administration is an expression of the gratitude felt by the authorities and is also an expression of the faith placed in the local inhabitants by the authorities.

The Military Administration encouraged the inhabitants to exert themselves further to become one in spirit with the Japanese people to the end so that they might contribute to the happiness and prosperity of the Javanese and of all the peoples of East Asia.

"The aim of the War of Greater East Asia is to liberate the peoples of East Asia from the long maintained shackles of the United States, Britain and the Netherlands," declared the statement.

"And in order to realize this aim, each one in Asia should be prepared to overcome numerous hardships and suffer great sacrifices which lie in the way."

It is pointed out that the liquidation of selfish interests and the exertion of the utmost by each and everyone in his respective field of occupation held the only key to the progress and prosperity of the people of Java.

Lauds Japan's Policy

Domei

DJAKARTA, August 1.—Local observers are greeting the statement issued by the Supreme Commander of the Japanese Forces in Java, promising participation in local administration to inhabitants here.

The main points of their observation may be given as follows:

1. The United States and Britain hold out tempting baits to their colonies only when those Powers are in a difficult strait and faced by a necessity to appease the peoples of their colonies. They think nothing of retracting their promises afterward when the situation has improved for them.

On the other hand, Japan is showing unexampled loyalty to its originally pronounced policy even in the midst of her brilliant achievements in the War of Greater East Asia, and this should be sufficient to show how sincere its project for the construction of Greater East Asia is.

2. Japan was able within the short period of 30 days since the conclusion of the campaign in Java to drive out completely the old Dutch system of Government which took more than 350 years to establish. This is eloquent evidence of the zeal and capability of Japan in its work for the liberation of Asia and for the construction of a new Greater East Asia founded on the principle of a brotherhood of nations.

3. The declaration of the Supreme Commander is accepted as the first step in the materialization of the statement previously voiced by Japanese Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo, and it has unmistakably filled the local inhabitants with great hope and faith in their fuure.

Indian Leader Resigns

Domei

ISTANBUL, August 1.—Vinayak Damodhar Savarkar, President of the Hindu Mahasabha Party, resigned from his post today on account of poor health, it is reported from New Delhi.

H.I.H. Captain Prince Mikasa Made Major in Military Promotion List

25 Officers Involved in New Personnel Changes Announced by War Ministry; Commanders Named For 2 Aviation Ground Crew Schools

His Imperial Highness Captain Prince Takahito Mikasa was promoted to the rank of major as the result of a change in the Army officer personn[illegible] Monday, it was announced [illegible] the War Ministry the [illegible]

Ta[illegible] shift involved about 25 Army [illegible]cers who were appointed to important posts. Major-General Juichi Okada was assigned to the Army Ordnance Administration Headquarters and concurrently made a sectional chief of the Personnel Bureau of the War Ministry. Major-General Keijiro Kuramoto was shifted to the Army Ordnance Administration Headquarters and concurrently appointed chief of the Rewards Section in the Personnel Bureau of the same Ministry.

In other appointments, Major-General Tadayoshi Kato was named commander of the Tachikawa Army Aviation Ground Crew School, Major-General Kizo Mikami as Commander of the Tokorozawa Army Aviation Ground Crew School, and Major-General Yasuyuki Miyoshi was selected head of the branch school of the Akeno Army Aviation School.

Other outstanding changes included Major-General Shinsaku To appointed Director of the Military Recruitment Department of the Northern Army, Major-General Den Nakai as Director of the Military Recruitment Department of the Chosen Army, Major-General Hidekichi Sugiura as Director of the Military Recruitment Department of the Sendai Division, and Major-General Renji Ikeda as Director of the Military Recruitment Department of the Kurume Division.

AXIS C[illegible]NTER-DRIVE A[illegible]LY FOES

Fighting in Island Shifts to Northern Sector, Enemy Checked West of San Stefano

Domei

STOCKHOLM, August 1.—The incessant fighting in Sicily has shifted to the northern portion of the island with severe engagements now being staged in the districts to the east of Palermo, reports a dispatch from the Sicilian front.

The anti-Axis forces made a vigorous advance northward by effectively utilizing their tank and artillery units, but the furious Axis retaliation against the enemy operation has completely checked the anti-Axis drive at a point west of San Stefano.

Relative to the ferocity of the Axis retaliation in this area, a British correspondent with the anti-Axis forces in Sicily reported that the Axis forces in the vicinity of San Stefano are putting up resistance in a degree which has hitherto never been experienced in the Sicilian campaign.

The correspondent also revealed that the Axis air units and anti-aircraft defenses in the vicinity of Messina have become markedly strengthened of late.

He declared that the solidification of the Axis air arms in the Messina area has shown a marked progress and the retaliation of the Axis anti-aircraft artillery positions have greatly increased their ferocity.

Axis Repulsing Foes

Domei

BERLIN, August 1.—Despite the vigorous drives attempted by the anti-Axis forces in Sicily, the Axis forces are continuing their dogged retaliation from the air, land and sea with an indomitable determination to sweep the marauders from the island, reports Karl Pragner, D.N.B. war correspondent.

The anti-Axis forces have in particular intensified their operations in the northern portion of the island, and are desperately trying to dislodge the Axis forces from their solid positions, but are only being repulsed with heavy losses.

The German forces in the central and northern sectors commenced terrific offensives against the American units in these areas from early this morning and dealt a staggering blow to the enemy.

In the operations mentioned above, 18 anti-Axis tanks were demolished and numerous troops, including colored soldiers, were killed.

The American forces in the northern sector have started vigorous activities, but their operations are completely checked by the stubborn Axis defenses.

Working in close collaboration with the anti-Axis land forces, the Luftwaffe are daily wreaking havoc among the anti-Axis forces and on their installations.

The German planes assaulted an anti-Axis truck and tank caravan and succeeded in demolishing 30 trucks fully laden with troops and supplies.

Meanwhile, a German bomber squadron raided an enemy airfield and destroyed six enemy planes on ground and demolished two fuel storages and one barrack.

Furthermore, German high-speed bombers attacked a British cruiser and a destroyer in the water north of Sicily and succeeded in scoring two direct hits on the larger of the

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REICH FORCES SINK 94 ENEMY VESSELS

53 Others Damaged in Mediterranean Operation During July Attack

By Arrangement with the Asahi (Special to the Nippon Times)

BERLIN, August 1.—In their war on commerce against America and Britain and on vessels for use by the enemy in landing troops in the Mediterranean during July, the Reich forces sank 94 enemy merchant vessels aggregating 554,241 tons and damaged 53 others, totaling 246,750 tons, the Fuehrer's Headquarters announced at noon today.

In addition, the communique stated that at least 220 enemy merchant vessels aggregating 780,000 tons were bombed. It is assumed that all these ships were losses.

The Reich submarine units accounted for 351,243 tons of the shipping sunk. The U-boats damaged vessels aggregating 30,000 tons.

Heavy damage was also inflicted on enemy naval vessels. The German naval units sank three enemy destroyers, seven speed boats, one submarine, and one patrol ship, and severely damaged one cruiser and more than 15 speed boats.

The German air force sank one enemy destroyer, three speed boats, one patrol ship, two vessels of the corvette type, and a large number of boats for use in the landing of troops. It damaged one battleship, several cruisers, nine destroyers, one ferry boat, and several boats for landing operations.

GERMAN NAVY CHIEF INCITES SEA SCOUTS

Doenitz Blasts Foe's Ridiculous Remarks

Domei

BERLIN, August 1.—Grand-Admiral Karl Doenitz, Commander-in-Chief of the Reich Navy, exhorted the youthful members of Hitler's Sea Scouts with a stirring and inspiring address today at a regatta held at a certain naval base on the Baltic Sea.

"Germany is surrounded by her enemies, but the indomitable fighting spirit of the German subjects cannot be crushed, he declared.

"In the future, you, youthful German seamen, will become members of Germany's mighty navy, and aboard Germany's powerful war vessels will have to undergo strenuous duties. However, I am convinced that you are already fully prepared to efficiently and satisfactorily carry out the difficult duties which will be entrusted in you.

"The British have sardonically chided the officers of the Reich Navy, as 'green horns' and have dared to ridicule and scorn you youthful seamen as mere 'sea puppies.'

"However, it is these 'green horns' and 'sea-puppies' that are causing the British and the other anti-Axis nations so much headaches and heartbreaks."

U.S. Launches New Carrier

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, August 1.—The United States Navy Department today announced that a new aircraft carrier Bataan was launched at a certain shipbuilding yard on the east coast, according to a Washington dispatch.

GERMANS STOP RED OFFENSIVE ON EAST FRONT

Heavy Losses Force Soviets To Give Up Drives in Almost All Sectors

OREL BATTLE FIERCE

Luftwaffe Destroys Numerous Tanks—Reich Makes Gains In Mius, Bielgorod

Domei

BERLIN, August 1.—The power of the Red offensive decreased noticeably all along the Eastern Front except in the Orel sector on Saturday. The German forces are moving in a furious counter-offensive in the sector along the middle part of the Donetz and also north of Orel.

Concerning the fighting situation on the Eastern Front, D.N.B. war correspondent, Colonel Ernst Von Hammer, reports as follows:

"Because they have suffered enormous losses in the past few days' fighting, the Red forces have been forced to give up their offensive in almost all sectors. In Saturday's fighting, the Red forces lost more than they have in the past in men and materials. During that day, the Soviets lost 233 tanks, of which 16 were accounted for by dive bombers and air units designed for tank destruction.

Many Tanks Smashed

"In the Orel sector alone, the German forces destroyed 126 Red tanks, and in the Mius district counter-attacking German units captured 60 undamaged Soviet tanks. The Reds also lost 15 tanks south of Lake Ladoga, and 32 near Bielgorod and at the Kuban bridgehead.

"In air fighting and anti-aircraft action, 81 Soviet planes were shot down, proving that the German forces are scoring success in their tactics of wearing away the Red fighting power. It has been announced that the number of Red tanks destroyed by the German forces since July 5 is 7,100, but it is regarded that the total number of Soviet tanks destroyed or rendered useless in that period is nearer 8,000. The reason for that view is that in the first three weeks of fighting this summer, the Luftwaffe alone accounted for 1,000 tanks destroyed.

"What is further very interesting is the news made by the German forces which counter-attacked to wipe out the Soviet forces who penetrated into the German position on the Mius front. In the fighting there, the Germans took more than 9,000 prisoners, and destroyed or captured 72 tanks, 66 trench mortars, 123 anti-tank guns, 371 machine-guns, more than a hundred motor vehicles, and numerous other weapons. These figures indicate how great were the figures for the enemy dead; the enemy dead without doubt were several times greater than the number of their men taken prisoners.

"To fill up the gaps caused in the ranks of these units is the Soviet command's most urgent task. Since the enemy has to repair damaged tanks in a very short period of time, these tanks come out into the fighting with only emergency repair done on their guns and tracks.

Reds' Attack Fierce

"The fighting on the Orel sector went on with equal fury as the day before. The Soviet attack aimed at the north side was especially fierce. The Reds were immediately repulsed but at one place they

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GERMANS HAIL REBORN BURMA, PRAISE JAPAN

Berlin Opines Burmese Independence Severe Blow to Britain and America

EAST ASIA STRENGTHENED

All States in Europe Receive Deep Impression—Reports All Laud Nippon's Action

The cheerful news of Burmese independence suddenly thrusting itself upon a world whose attention was focussed on the situation in Italy has brought forth much reaction from the people of Germany and all Europe, an August 1 Berlin report to the Yomiuri-Hochi reveals.

The Germans are saying that actually, the establishment of Burmese independence is the first step in Japan's great political offensive against America and Britain in Greater East Asia. They say that the fact that a powerful foundation of the great ideals of the war in Greater East Asia is being built up through such politics means clearly that a severe blow has been dealt America and Britain fighting for a restoration of the Anglo-Saxon world of imperialism and exploitation.

Germans slap Japanese backs in Berlin and say with sincerity, "Japan indeed is the light of the Axis". A deep impression has been given especially to the numerous small states in Europe. That is because they have been longing for such cheerful and broad-minded politics for years. Reports reaching Berlin from these small nations all contain overwhelming praise for Japan.

French Interest

Among the nations most interested in East Asiatic affairs is France; because of French Indo-China. All the French papers on Sunday headlined the Burma independence news. One declared in an editorial; "Japan is giving Burma glorious independence truly pointed out the ideals of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. The French government in French Indo-China should naturally look at the facts and further its trust in Japan. It should recognize that any attitude of hesitation will only serve to bring about from itself the breakdown of French Indo-China's position".

The greatest impression however was made on the Indian patriots in Europe. They said, "With the recent establishment of the Indian National Army under Subhas Chandra Bose and now the declaration of Burmese independence we can say officially that Indian independence is 80 per cent accomplished. Before these two clear facts our compatriots in India cannot help but awaken from their stupor."

SPELLMAN IN NEW YORK

Archbishop to Report on Tour Abroad to Roosevelt

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, August 1.—Archbishop Francis J. Spellman of New York returned by air to New York today, it is reported from that city.

He is scheduled to proceed immediately to Washington to report to President Franklin Roosevelt.

Spellman, during his trip taken as Roosevelt's special envoy, visited the Vatican, Britain, Spain, North Africa, the Union of South Africa and West Asia.

Today's Press Comments

Tuesday, August 3, 1943

(Excerpts from important editorials which are appearing this morning in the leading vernaculars are published herewith. Translations of other editorials will be found daily in the Evening Edition of the Nippon Times.)

The Disappearance of the International Settlement and the Transfer Of Taxation Right

MAINICHI—With the return of the Shanghai International Settlement to China all foreign concessions in China have passed out of existence and China's territorial sovereignty has been completed. On this memorable day was also transferred to the National Government of China the right of taxation on the Japanese residents in China This transfer means that the first step has been taken toward the abolition of extraterritoriality under Japan's new policy toward China.

Among the international settlement recovered by the Chinese National Government, the ones which will immediately be of use in strengthening that Government are the International Settlement and French Concession at Shanghai. The outstanding weakness of the National Government up till now was the existence of these two which turned their backs to the National Government and prevented the approaching of Shanghai economy to the National Government. That weakness has been wiped out completely, and if the National Government succeeds in grasping Shanghai firmly in the future, its position will be greatly strengthened.

The National Government will then be able to shoulder still more fully

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OUR GROUND UNITS DOWN 13 OF ENEMY AIRCRAFT RAIDING SOLOMONS AREA

10 Two-motored Bombers Victimized in Raid On Ysabel Island

FIGHTING IS INTENSE

Anti-Aircraft Fire Routs Large Hostile Formation Attacking New Georgia

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE, August 1.—With the fighting in the Munda area in New Georgia growing daily more intense, 58 enemy heavy bombers, accompanied by 65 ship-based bombers and about 20 fighters, a total of about 150 hostile aircraft, raided the Japanese position there on Saturday. The Japanese forces hit the enemy planes with heavy anti-aircraft fire, shooting down three of them and causing the rest to flee.

On Sunday, a huge formation of 213 enemy planes, consisting of 99 large size planes and 114 small size planes, raided and bombed Ysabel island four times. By effective ground battery action 10 two-motored enemy bombers were shot down.

In both battles the damage suffered by the Japanese was slight.

Knox Sounds Warning

The American forces on New Georgia have accomplished almost nothing worth while up to date, American Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox, declared on Friday during a press conference, according to a July 31 Lisbon report to the Mainichi. Knox warned the people not to be too optimistic and admitted that the situation in the Pacific was tough.

Declared Knox, "The American people must not allow themselves to be carried away by optimism just because the war situation in Europe is developing somewhat favorably for the anti-Axis forces. Once we turn our eyes to the Pacific we will see that we have only begun to advance to the outer fringe of the Japanese sphere of power in the Southwestern Pacific. For example, four weeks have already gone by since the start of the attack in the fighting on New Georgia, and in spite of that our forces have accomplished almost nothing worth while. That indicates clearly how terribly stubborn the resistance of the Japanese forces defending the island is. We must especially not look slight upon the men and material losses suffered by the American forces in being stopped by the powerful Japanese defensive lines."

ANOTHER POST FOR CHIANG

To Assume Presidency of Chungking Regime Temporarily

Domei

NANKING, August 2.—The announcement has been made by the Chungking regime that it had been decided that Chiang Kai-shek, president of the executive yuan, should concurrently hold the presidency of the government from August 1 pending the appointment of a full time president according to the decision reached by the central political council at an extraordinary meeting called in the latter part of May when the condition of President Lin Sen became critical.

STUDENT AIRMEN IN SENDAI

Leaving for Tokyo Today To Complete Nationwide Tour

Student airmen who left Aomori on Monday morning on 14 planes in a flight around the country arrived at the Sendai air field at 1:40 p.m. the same day, Domei reported.

They went at once to attend a series of function given in their honor. The fliers will leave today on the next leg to Tokyo Metropolis.

U.S. Buys Chile Ships

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, August 1.—Chilean President Juan Antonio Rios invested the right to sell three Chilean merchantmen to the United States to Finance Minister Guillermo Del Pedregal, it is reported from Santiago.

Burma State Is Recognized By Manchoukuo and China

Chu Min-Yi Declares Event Is Death-Knell of British, U.S. Influence

Domei

NANKING, August 2.—Foreign Minister Chu Min-yi of the National Government of China made public the following statement on the night of August 1 with regard to China's recognition of new Burma:

"Burma, which was placed for many years under the oppression of British imperialism, has seen the light of independence as a comrade country of East Asia. China is contiguous to Burma across the borderline and their past relationship was quite intimate. In 1886, however, the Manchu dynasty of China under British pressure was forced to recognize the puppet regime of Burma.

"That Burma has become independent liberating itself from the British fetters is a matter for our hearty congratulations. India and Burma first fell victim to the eastward aggression of the British. The same wily and oppressive tactics practised on India were administered to Burma. China too has been in the same predicament for the last 100 years.

"When our friendly country, Japan, reduced Burma, however, the Burmese under the able leadership of Dr. Ba Maw became united and solid and rendered their untiring efforts for the construction of Greater East Asia in cooperation with Japan. We pay much respect to the clear understanding and positive endeavors of the Burmese.

"Our ally, Japan, has deep concern for the independence and autonomy of Greater East Asiatic nations and has concentrated its greatest efforts on this. Under Japan's support the Burmese organized a Burma Independence Preparatory Committee on May 8 this year and have eventually won independence.

"The day of Burma's independence coincides with the day of the restoration of the Shanghai International Settlement. That Settle-

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Foreign Minister Li Shao-Keng Cables Thakin Nu, Burmese Foreign Chief

Domei

HSINKING, August 2.—The Manchoukuo Government has decided to recognize Burma today and notified that country to that effect, it was announced by the Bureau of Information at noon today. The announcement says:

"The Manchoukuo Government on August 2 decided to recognize Burma. The matter was cabled to the Burmese Foreign Minister Thakin Nu by Foreign Minister Li Shaokeng of Manchoukuo."

Foreign Minister Li issued a Statement in connection with Manchoukuo's recognition of Burma, which follows in substance:

"The Manchoukuo Government today has formally recognized the State of Burma. Defying Britain's shackles, Burma has been struggling for its independence in anti-British movements. Also since the beginning of the Japanese campaign in Burma up to today Burma has shown its voluntary and enthusiastic cooperation with Japan. Recognizing the sincerity of the Burmese Government and people, our parental country, Japan, has recognized its complete independence which has been the cherished hope of the Burmese.

"Thus, Burma has started as a glorious independent country. Burma has concluded an alliance treaty with Japan on the basis of morality, and its creative will and efforts form a link in the chain of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. The new State also has declared a war on the United States and Britain. This means a new powerful country has been added to the member countries of the Co-Prosperity Sphere fighting for the common cause. The Manchoukuo Government congratulates Burma for its independence, prays for its healthy growth and at the same time is contemplating adopting prompt and adequate measures for the promotion of relations between Manchoukuo and Burma."

NEW BURMA SET-UP SAME AS MANCHOU

State Representative Given Executive, Legislative, Judicial Powers

Domei

RANGOON, August 2.—The fundamental law governing the organization of Burma, which has been adopted unanimously at the State Founding Assembly is of the same class as the organic law governing the Organization of the Empire that was established in Manchoukuo on March 1 of the first year of Kangteh.

It is a provisional constitution, and it will form the basis of all measures taken by the Government in the management of State affairs pending the establishment of the Constitution.

The law consists of 12 chapters; namely, the State, Representative of The State, Cabinet, Privy Council, Legislature, Rights Of The People, Judicature, National Language, Appointment of Officials, Accounts and Auditing, Army, and Legislative Machinery. There are 64 Articles in it.

The features of the law are:

1. Extremely wide powers are vested in the representative of the State who will represent the sovereignty.

The representative of the State has the right to appoint and dismiss Cabinet members and members of the Privy Council. He possesses executive rights and at the same time, has judicial and legislative rights, thus, the three rights of the State are vested in him.

There is a provision for the establishment of a Constitution Enactment Committee and an Official Appointment Committee, bodies which will make inquiries and report to the representative of the State and which will be under his direct con-

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TSUBOKAMI LAUDS BURMESE FREEDOM

Offers Congratulations, Prays For Burma's Growth as One of Asia's Pillars

Domei

BANGKOK, August 1.—Declaring that Thailand, Burma and India are united in having a common fate, and that the declaration of Burmese independence was of great significance to Thailand, Japanese Ambassador to Thailand Teiji Tsubokami today congratulated the Burmese nation on its attainment of independence.

Ambassador Tsubokami in his statement said:

"With the establishment of Burmese independence the program for the construction of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere will go forward still more swiftly and steadily. Thailand's recovery of lost territory, Burma's declaration of independence, and Subhas Chandra Bose's movement for Indian independence, though on the surface different in form, have the same connected ideology flowing through them. That is the common hatred for Anglo-Saxon aggression, and the common effort to tear themselves away from this aggression. And it is also a fact that behind the attainment of the common demands of the peoples of Greater East Asia lies Japan's pure, moral national principle.

"Thailand, Burma and India walk along a common ideological line, and it also cannot be forgotten that they are also on the same line in national defense. That is, taking India's position as an example, the first operational base for the struggle for Indian independence is Burma, and the second base is Thailand. Looking from Thailand's position, her first lines of defense are in India. That Thailand has pushed aside British pressure, that Burma has declared

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GOERING IS RUMORED CONSULTING IN ITALY

Report Unconfirmed; Reich's Grim Determination to Defend Italian Mainland Seen

Domei

STOCKHOLM, July 30.—Grand Marshal Hermann Goering is reported to be visiting in Rome and consulting the new Italian Government on matters related to the current situation, according to a London dispatch, and if the report is true, it is believed that the German army has grimly decided to defend the mainland of Italy, and the new Italian Premier, Marshal Pietro Badoglio, too, has made up his mind to fight the enemies to the last issue. Powerful German units are reported to have already crossed the Brenner Pass and advanced to the Po River, making necessary preparations to meet the emergency situation, but this report lacks confirmation.

Serious Situation Feared

Domei

BERLIN, July 30.—In case the prevailing uneasy situation in North Italy continues, it is feared something serious in the defense of Italy will be created. Germany, in that event, will surely take drastic steps to meet the situation there in accordance with the provisions of the Tripartite Pact and on the principle of annihilating the United States and Britain, thereby realizing successful joint defense with Italy.

Italy's war and international policies have not been affected in the least, thanks to the prompt and adroit steps taken by the new Government to relieve the present situation. Popular tendency is also solid behind the Savoia Royal Family. However, the popular psychology in North Italy, especially in Milano, the birthplace of Fascism, has become complicated since the recent political change. Communist activities also are manifested there.

People at Milan are very much affected by the dissolution of the Fascist Party, because of their admiration for Benito Mussolini for the last 22 years and also because of the fact that judicial power has been transferred to the military in various parts of Italy, other than in those included into the wartime districts.

Germany thus far has remained silent over this situation in North Italy, but, according to the views of those who know the ins and outs of the current situation, if such a condition lasts long, thus giving America and Britain room for employing their reckless tactics, this will create great uncertainty in the defense of the Balkans and South Germany. Under the circumstances, Germany will surely take steps necessary to cope with the situation.

German Attitude Clearer

Domei

BERLIN, July 30.—With the passage of time the German government's attitude toward the situation in Italy is becoming clear.

When the resignation of Premier Benito Mussolini of Italy was reported, the various German papers took a cautious attitude and merely published the Italian government's official announcement as it was. The papers later commented somewhat on the situation, and on July 29, the Fascist leader's birthday, lauded highly his accomplishments during the last 20 years.

On that day Reichsfuehrer Adolf Hitler sent the complete works of Nietzsche as a birthday gift to the Fascist leader. This move is taken as a clear indication of the German government's policy hereafter. Concerning the tendency prevailing in the German government, D.N.B. stated as follows today: "German government quarters hold that the political question should be disregarded for the present and that the urgent matter for the present is to effect measures based on the political and military situation. German government quarters also place importance on the situation in northern Italy. The government is especially concerned because neutral reports say that Communist elements in that area are bringing about unrest."

Axis Counter-Drive Alarms Sicily Foes

(Continued From Page 1)

vessels and seriously damaging the smaller one.

Fiume, Trieste Captured

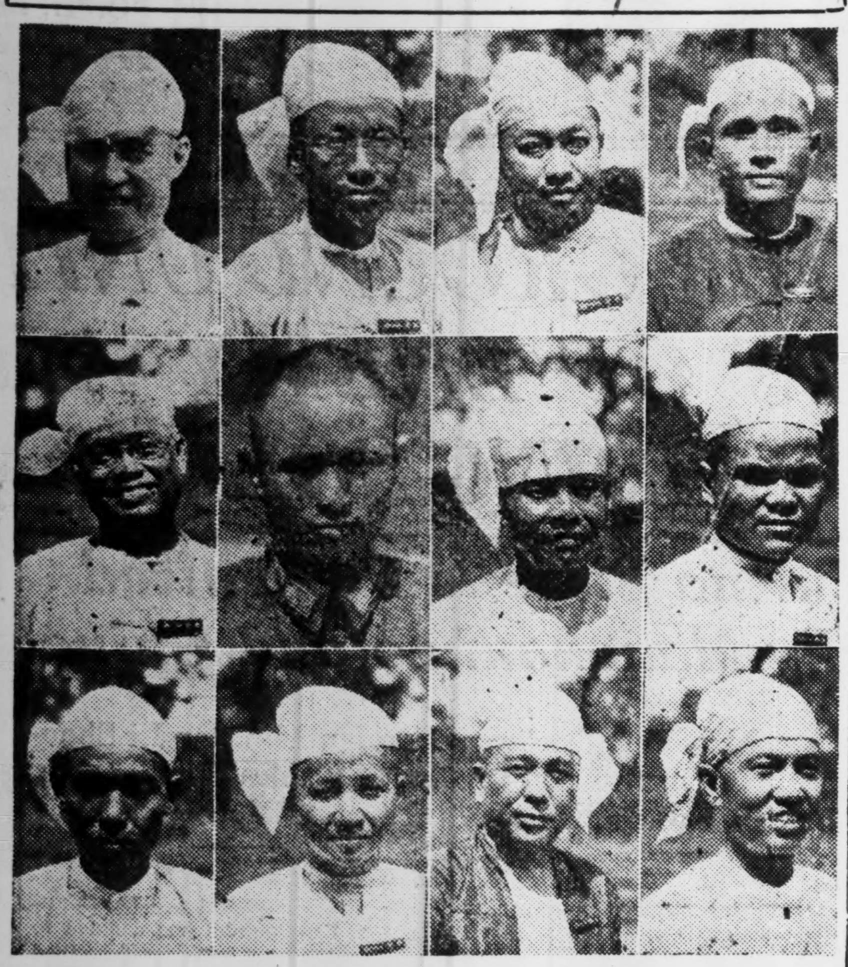
Domei

ROME, August 1.—Reuter telegram reports that the German forces have taken hold of Fiume, Trieste, and the port of Polar on the northern part of Sicily Island.

The Stefani News Agency under date of August 1 says that nothing untoward has happened in these Italian cities which are very peaceable.

The Messagero reports that all sorts of wild reports were circulating in these cities for a while. The citizens now know better than to give any credence to these reports. There is tranquillity in these cities where the curfew has been withdrawn.

Members of Burmese Cabinet



First row, top left to bottom: Dr. Ba Maw, Head of State and Prime Minister; Dr. Thein Maung, Finance Minister; and U Mya, Commerce and Industry Minister.

Second row, top to bottom: Thakin Mya, Vice-Prime Minister; Major-General Thakin Aung San, Defense Minister; and U Hla Pe, Forestry Minister.

Third row, top to bottom: U Baw Yin, Interior Minister; U Thein Maung, Justice Minister; and Bandoola U Sein, Welfare and Publicity Minister.

Fourth row, top to bottom: Thankin Nu, Foreign Affairs Minister; Thankin Than Tun, Agriculture Minister; and U Tun Aung, Cooperation Minister.

Domei

RANGOON, August 1.—The following are the careers, in brief, of the members of the new Burma Cabinet other than the Prime Minister:

Thakin Mya, Vice-Prime Minister:—Hailing from Prome, he is 46 years old. Was the leader of the strike at the Rangoon University in 1920 which led to the famous anti-British student strike. Engaged in many anti-British and independence movements while active in national politics. Immediately before the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, he stole into Thailand, and with the advance of the Imperial Forces into Burma, made a secret entry into his country and cooperated in the Japanese strategical operations. Upon the establishment of the Burma Administrative Office, he was made Home Secretary.

U Baw Yin, Minister of the Interior:—Born in Pyapon, he is 46 years old. Studied science and law at the University of Rangoon. Was appointed Mayor of Rangoon in 1939, later returned to the House of Representatives. Endeavored for the promotion of education among Burmese by Burmese hands as president of a high school but was arrested as an anti-British member of the Lower House in 1941. His latest position was as Secretary of Education and Health.

Thakin Nu, Foreign Minister:—A youth of but 36 years old, he is known as one of the outstanding young leaders. After serving as president of a local high school, he established a young men's federation and became its leader. While a student of the University of Rangoon in 1934, studying law, he led an anti-British student strike and at one time was expelled from school together with the new Minister of Defense Major-General Thakin Aung San. In 1938 he was appointed Chief Secretary of the Thakin Party and became active in an anti-British independence movement. Was sent to Chungking in Februry, 1939 as a member of the friendship mission to Chungking and discovered an anti-Anglo-American element within the Chiang regime. After the enforcement of the Japanese military administration, he disbanded his party and made hard endeavors for the concentration of the political power of new Burma.

Dr. Thein Maung, Minister of Finance:—Born in Prome, he is 52 years old. Upon graduation from the University of Rangoon, he studied economics at the University of Calcutta. Returning home in 1920, he founded the New Burma, the only English-language weekly magazine managed by the Burmese at that time, and inspired the people with nationalistic sentiments. Through this organ he introduced Japan's economy and other things pertaining to Japan to his Burmese readers.

Always he criticized the British policy in Burma for which he was persecuted but undaunted, he continued his anti-British movement. In 1938 he visited Japan and studying economy, industry and history there, returned to his homeland where he introduced Japan and things Japanese to the Burmese people. At the time of the Ba Maw Cabinet, he was made Minister of Commerce and Industry. And after the end of the Burma campaign by the Japanese Forces, he endeavored for the financial restoration of Burma.

Major-General Thakin Aung San, Minister of Defense:—Prior to the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, he visited Japan secretly and learned military strategy here, and simultaneous with the advance of the Imperial Forces into Burma, led a Burma independence volunteer corps into Burma from Thailand and assisted in the Japanese military operations. After the Volunteer Corps was disbanded, he was appointed Commander of the Burma Defense Army which was then organized. He is 29 years old.

U Aye, Minister of Taxation:—Studied political economy at the Uni. rsity of Edinburgh and at the University of London. Served as Minister of the Interior before. Is 43 years old.

U Thein Maung, Minister of Justice:—Studied at the University of Calcutta and was admitted into the bar. Known as one of the most prominent lawyers in Burma. Is 53 years old.

U Ra Ming, Minister of Education and Health:—Studied chemistry at the University of Calcutta. Later studying law, entered into the political world and played a prominent role as a member of the party led by Dr. Ba Maw. Upon the organization of the Burma Administrative Office, he was put in charge of control of important articles. He is 46 years old.

Thakin Than Tun, Minister of Agriculture:—Founded a Burmese-language newspaper with a radical coloring. Also published books and magazines to educate the Burmese populace along the line of independence. 35 years old.

U Mya, Minister of Commerce and Industry:—Upon graduation from the literary course of the University of Calcutta, he entered the journalistic world and served as managing editor of two local newspapers. After serving as president of a national high school and later of a Buddhist high school, was returned to the Lower House, and took Dr. Ba Maw's place when the latter was arrested as a political offender.

Thakin Rei Maung, Minister of Transportation and Irrigation:—When he became the head of a political party in 1936, he urged the entire members of his party to start a revolutionary movement at once. He played an active part in the endeavor to stabilize the life of the farmers in general. He is 47 years old.

U Hla Pe, Minister of Forestry:—Studied literature and law at the University of Rangoon. Was elected to the Lower House and was active as Vice-Speaker of the House of Representatives. Served under the Japanese Military Administration as Secretary of Commerce and Industry and endeavored to restore various commercial and industrial establishments in Burma which were destroyed by the Anglo-Chiang armies. 34 years old, he is the only Karenni man among the Secretaries of the Administrative Office.

Bandoola U Sein, Minister of Welfare and Publicity:—A native of Mandalay, he is 44 years old. During his younger days he worked as a newspaper reporter and served in the post of editor-in-chief of the New Light of Burma at the age of but 19. Founding the Bandoola, a newspaper, he attacked the policy of Britain.

U Tun Aung, Minister of Cooperation:—Born in Akyab, he is 46 years old. Studied literature and law at the University of Rangoon. One of the anti-British leaders, he opposed the opening of the Burma Road. Under our military administration he served as Secretary of Justice.

Thakin Rung Baw, Minister of Public Works and Reconstruction:—

PRODUCTION OF FOOD PUSHED IN SUMATRA

Islanders Making Big Strides To Attain Self-Supply in Daily Necessities

Domei

BUKIT TINGGI, July 30.—Sumatra is rapidly striding toward accomplishment of self-supply in foodstuffs and her daily necessities, it was revealed today by the authorities of the Japanese Military Administration here to the press in reviewing the progress of the industrial reconstruction in the Island.

To bolster rice production in the Island, the administration authorities ever since its establishment made special efforts to encourage rice growing in Western Coast, Atjeh, Lampong and Eastern Coast Provinces, which are noted for their rice production. As a result, the island is rapidly attaining self-sufficiency in rice.

With a view to export foodstuffs to Malai in the near future, the production of sweet potatoes, wheat, barley and other cereals, in addition to that of rice were encouraged, with the result that an abundance of wheat and barley is being produced in the area around Lake Toba.

In addition, livestock raising is also being popularized in Western Coast Province, and at the same time a plan is being pushed for improving breed of horse.

To place the Island's production of daily necessities in a self-supply basis, cotton-growing industry was started last year under an increased cotton production plan in Lampong and Palembang areas. The undertaking is achieving a favorable result, it was disclosed.

Moreover, a plan is steadily making headway to open cotton spinning industry in major cities and towns in the Island by installing machine which recently has been transferred from Japan Proper under a plan for transferring cotton spinning machine to the Southern Areas.

Disclosure was also made of the activities at various places in the Island of prospecting parties, who are constantly sending in reports of favorable discoveries. The entire prospects of the Island's underground resources which heretofore have been left undeveloped will be brought to light in the near future.

The authorities are also directing their energy toward the production of other agricultural products including rubber, tea, sisal hemp, palm oil and others.

Tsubokami Lauds Burmese Freedom

(Continued From Page 1)

independence, and that the fighting lines in the war for racial liberation have been advanced to India's national defense lines, all means that a great contribution has been made for India's war for independence. At the same time the fact that the people of India, through anti-British violence, are rocking the rear of the enemy's operations, and the fact that Burma is fighting courageously under enemy bombing bring much safety to the national defense of Thailand.

"The reason why Thailand, Burma and India are tied to a common fate in national defense lies in this point. Looking at it this way, the declaration of Burmese independence is a matter absolutely not without connection to Thailand. At the same time it can be understood what the people of Thailand and the Japanese in Thailand must do for Burmese national defense.

"I offer my sincerest congratulations to Prime Minister Ba Maw, who fought for long years for the independence of his native land, and the other leaders in the fight for Burmese independence for this day's happiness. At the same time I pray that independent Burma will develop healthily as a powerful pillar of Greater East Asia.

A native of Tavoy, he is 46 years old. While a young, he received education at a temple. Later engaged in business and then passed examination for the bar with success, practising law in Rangoon with Dr. Ba Maw. Was one of the leaders of the revolutionary party. Was Governor of Mergui under our military administration.

Indian Lady Doctor in Shonan Undertakes To Mobilize a Regiment of Indian Women

Domei

SHONAN, August 1.—Responding to the call of the Motherland with heart and soul, sacrificing luxury and a lucrative medical practice, Dr. S. Lakshmi has undertaken to organize and lead a "Rhani of Jhansi" regiment of Indian women here. Daily with no thought of holidays she proceeds with her task holding conferences with her colleagues and interviewing a steady stream of Indian women and girls volunteering and undergoing training along with other volunteers when her work is over.

In an interview with Domei, this young woman doctor who has proved herself a true daughter of India expressed confidence of obtaining enough women for a regiment of Red Cross and nursing staff. "We shall get enough volunteers—and even more," she said, and added that the regiment will not work behind the lines but right in front.

"When we come into contact with the Indian army on the other side, the presence of Indian women armed for the fight for freedom will, I am sure, have great effect on the mentality of men in the British Indian army," she declared.

Recalling the First War of Independence in 1857, she stated that the action of the Rhani of Jhansi in leading her army to battle on horseback is a tradition the Indians would never forget. Meanwhile, Dr. Lakshmi revealed, she plans to make trips to various parts of East Asia to encourage her sisters to join up in the fight to free India from the shackles of British imperialism.

ITALIAN PAPERS HIT 'NERVE WAR' BY FOE

Say U.S., Britain Under Illusion Concerning Badoglio Cabinet

Domei

ROME, August 1.—Italian papers today scoffed at the "nerve war" launched by the United States and British governments against the Italian people since the resignation of Premier Benito Mussolini, warning them to surrender or be bombed into submission.

The Popolo di Roma said that the anti-Axis powers are under an illusion concerning the new government under Marshal Badoglio, the British Government having announced that the Italians had not yet asked for a truce. This British declaration has taken the Italian nation by great surprise, it said, as the anti-Axis forces are at this very moment, meeting furious Axis resistance in Sicily. When the Italians surrender, they would do so only after their relations with Germany are severed, but this is something unthought of, the paper said.

Asserting that the anti-Axis governments also declared that they would intensify their raids on the Italian peninsula, bombing all cities indiscriminately, the Popolo di Roma said the enemy can do so if they please, for the Italian nation has nothing but an "inevitable duty to fight," and this duty is not going to remain unfulfilled.

In connection with the American and British demand that the German forces must be turned out of Italy and a democratic government be established, the paper said this is nothing but loud talk which is far from reality for they cannot even drive the Germans out of Sicily. On the other hand, Marshal Badoglio has the whole-hearted support of the nation. If this is true, the Popolo di Roma asked what this so-called "democratic cabinet" of the anti-Axis means, and assumed that the Anglo-Saxons are trying to set up a puppet government, taking advantage of the internal disorder in Italy. Fortunately for the Italian people, and for the whole of Europe, the paper declared that the Italians are not in such a tragic condition as yet.

The journal ended by laying stress on the point that although the enemy might anticipate the fall of the Italian people, the patriotism of the people will still be successful in defending their fatherland.

The Messaggero, another Italian newspaper, said the Anglo-Saxons are dreaming empty dreams concerning the internal change of order in Italy, and declared their policy towards the Italian government will meet with difficulty in the future. In order to maintain internal freedom, the Italian people have no other choice than to continue their fight against the anti-Axis, it said.

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Chu Min-yi Declares Anglo-U.S. Power Gone

(Continued From Page 1)

ment was the greatest base of Anglo-American aggression in East Asia, while Burma in the past has been the advance base of their aggression.

"That Burma is restored to East Asia means the death-knell of the American and British influence in East Asia. At a time when America and Britain have not yet been completely exterminated, we in concert with Japan must forge ahead for the achievement of the war objective and the great ideal of East Asiatic co-prosperity."

Today's Press Comments

(Continued from Page 1)

its role in the War of Greater East Asia. In this, the return of the settlements at Shanghai is deeply significant. The complete grasping of Shanghai, however, will not be an easy task. Poisoned by years of expert Anglo-American propaganda and measures, many of the inhabitants of the settlements are Anglo-Americanized to the bone. In their living can be seen not a bit of wartime color even at this time.

The financiers who possess enormous funds are said to be hoarding and speculating openly and living loosely and luxuriously. The task before the National Government is to free these financiers from everything savoring of America and Britain and reorganize the economy of Shanghai to meet war conditions. This is extremely difficult. But the National Government must do that speedily. If it cannot do it, there will not be any hope of strengthening its position. Moreover, the world will begin to doubt whether China is capable of anything great.

The taxes which have been transferred to the National Government are the national and a part of the local taxes. The income and business taxes are likely to be transferred next year. There is a comprehensive agreement between Japan and China regarding the manner in which the right of taxation will be exercised by the National Government. There is no fear that the Japanese in Shanghai will be asked to bear an increased tax burden. It is to be hoped that the National Government will take an early opportunity of reforming the tax system if only to show an appreciation of the spirit that moved Japan to return the tax right to the national Government.

Murata in Surabaya

Domei

SURABAYA, August 1.—Shozo Murata, highest Adviser to the Military Administration in the Philippines, arrived here on July 30 by plane in the course of his inspection tour of Java as well as other areas of the Southern Regions.

FILIPINOS CONVINCED OF JAPAN'S POWER

Tribune Welcomes Back Inspection Party to Nippon; All Return to Work

Domei

MANILA, August 1.—Welcoming back the first Philippine inspection delegation to Japan, the Tribune yesterday morning editorially expressed the anticipation of all the Filipinos that they will "in every positive, way contribute concretely toward the creation of a better and greater Philippines".

The Tribune asserted: "We are seeking everything both spiritual and material that would assist us in the creation of a new Philippines, and practical suggestions the members of the inspection party may make are awaited with utmost interest".

Declaring that the people are eager to hear from the lips of fellow Filipinos how things stand in Japan, the Tribune added, "With their own eyes and with keen minds and feeling hearts they saw and comprehended and felt the message of Japan's humming industry, her mighty spirit and her discipline, unity and patriotism."

Meanwhile, all the 17 members of the inspection party, after a restful night, were in their offices early yesterday morning taking up the work of building the new Philippines with new vigor and new inspiration. They said: "Our message to the people is a message of supreme confidence that Japan will win the War of Greater East Asia. We know now why the Anglo-Americans were driven out of East Asia in a few months by the Japanese Forces and we also saw for ourselves why they will never return".

New Burma Set-Up Same as Manchou

(Continued From Page 1)

trol. In this way, the representative of the State can exercise the right of appointment with regard to minor officials both in the central and local administrations.

2. The Privy Council is an advisory organ to the representative of the State. It has no right to make decision, and its function is to deliberate on the more important of the policies of the Government. It was to meet the needs of the current war situation that it was arranged for the rights of the State to be centered in the representative of the State.

The present war has disclosed that democratic politics is a futility and a rotten thing. Thus, one sees such democracies as America and Britain going in for an oligarchic form of Government.

In the face of this trend of things and in view of the mission of new Burma which is to help bring the War of Greater East Asia to a completely successful end and if they are to be at all loyal to Prime Minister Dr. Ba Maw, of the State, the people of Burma have to unite and develop into a nation efficient enough to be capable of lightning action.

This consideration was present in the minds of the framers of the provisional Constitution. Their idea was to have the people become a united body under the powerful and appropriate direction of the representative of the State and proceed with the consummation of the war for the destruction of America and Britain as an important member of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere in the spirit of powerful cooperation with Japan according to the Japan-Burma Alliance.

Sawada Felicitates Ba Baw on Occasion Of Burma's Freedom

Domei

RANGOON, August 2.—Japanese Ambassador to Burma, Renzo Sawada, called on Prime Minister and Head of State, Dr. Ba Maw, representative of the Burmese State, this morning and felicitated him upon the status of independence which has been acquired by Burma. Dr. Ba Maw returned the greetings.

Germans Stop Red Offensive On East Front

(Continued from Page 1)

succeeded in penetrating into the German position. But the German forces, with completely effective covering from dive bombers, fighters, and other aircraft annihilated them.

"In the southern flank of the Kuban front, German mountain troops carried out a surprise raid and succeeded in bettering their positions by taking an important mountain position. In the fighting, two Red infantry companies were annihilated.

"The German drive to squeeze out the Red wedge driven in several days ago on the Mius front is progressing steadily with Luftwaffe cooperation in spite of the heavy resistance offered by the Soviet. The German counter-offensive in the Bielgorod sector is also succeeding. South of Lake Ladoga on Saturday, the German forces moved in a counter-attack against the Red forces covered by a considerably powerful air force. The Germans succeeded in closing the Red point of entry and after encircling their positions annihilated them.

Red Cross to Expedite Mails

The Red Cross Society has made an arrangement under which all letters to Japanese in enemy countries and in countries with which diplomatic relations have been severed by Japan, which are sent in to the organization by August 15, will be dispatched and delivered to the addressees quickly, reported Domei on Monday.

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ATHLETES IN EUROPE MAINTAIN TOP FORM

Axis and Neutral Sportsmen Giving Sterling Performances In Various Events

The standard of athletics in wartime Europe has reached an unprecedented high level as Axis and neutral sportsmen are daily turning in sterling performances, according to latest reports received here. Boxing still continues to occupy the limelight with Swedish, German and Italian leather-pushers showing marked activities in the squared circle. Official recognition was given to Olle Tandberg, husky Swedish heavyweight who recently pounded out a 15-round decision over the Belgian Karalsys to annex the European championship, relinquished by Max Schmeling.

An upset occurred in Italy when Rossi, a comparatively unknown battler defeated the formidable Musina, holder of the European light-heavyweight championship, in a bout that went the regulation 15 rounds. The fight was an even one with the challenger just nosing out the champion on points. The bout however, was a non-title affair, so Musina is still in possession of the light-heavy crown.

Considerable interest is being displayed in the coming ring battle between Tandberg and Musina, the former defending his title for the first time, since he won it two months ago. Although the majority of ring followers are on the opinion that Tandberg carried too much power for the challenger, some experts pick the little scrappy Italian to furnish an upset, in view of his speed and scientific ability.

Hahnert Knocked Out

Performing in a benefit for wounded soldiers in Liegnitz, Herbert Nurnberg, former amateur lightweight champion of Europe and holder of the present German title knocked out Hahnert in the 2nd round of a scheduled 10-round bout. The champion launched a terrific two-fisted attack to the head and body from the opening gong and the end of the first round found the challenger in a helpless condition. He struggled gamely against heavy odds but finally collapsed toward the end of the 2nd round to be counted out.

In Munich a wounded soldier tennis tournament was held and the singles title went to Sergeant Lermer, former noted tennis coach, who took the measure of Lieutenant Geis by the score of 6-0. A remarkable example of grit and determination was displayed in the finals of the men's doubles when a one-legged player teamed up with an one-armed partner to win the title.

In the Berlin championships, the singles title went to Goepfert, former member of the German Davis Cupteam. This up and coming tennis player distinguished himself last year when he won the German national indoor championship by defeating Henkle in the finals. In the ladies' section Mrs. von Gerlach, formerly on the German national team, breezed through to win the singles title.

A large crowd attended the German Derby (now renamed Grosser Deutschland Preis) which was won by Algreu, by half a length. Stolzenfels placed second while the favorite Contessa Pilade came in third.

Wins Soccer Title

Playing before a capacity crowd numbering more than 100,000 that jammed the huge Berlin Olympic stadium, the Dresdener Sports Club won the national soccer title by defeating the Fussballverein Saarbruecken eleven by 3 goals to 0. The winner's who had eliminated the powerful Holstein-Kiel eleven in the semi-finals, were in brilliant form and scored 2 goals in the initial half besides adding another counter after the interval. It was the first occasion for either side to reach the finals stage.

In the Bulgarian championships held recently in Sofia, the soccer title went to the Lewski Football Club. In Lisbon, the Benfica Club won the Portuguese championship while the Athletica Bilbao was ranked as the leading eleven in Spain.

In a recent swim meet held in Berlin, Herbert Klein turned in the best time of the year in the 200 meters breast-stroke, by splashing his way to victory in the fast time of 2 minutes 47 seconds. In the ladies' event for the same distance Miss Jahn upset the dope when she nosed out the title-holder Miss Giesela Grass to take first position. She was timed in 3 minutes 5 seconds while Miss Grass splashed her way in, a second later.

Plath's Double Victory

In the Berlin district championships, Plath, famous German natator turned in a double win by annexing the 200 meters free style style in 2 minutes 23.9 seconds and the 400 meters in 5 minutes 15 seconds. Plath, who is now recovering from wounds was not in top form but nevertheless managed to win handily. In the Vienna championships a sensation was created when Helmuth won three events in one afternoon. He took the 100 meters free style in 1 minute 2 seconds, the 200 meters breast-stroke in 2 minutes 28.8 seconds and the 400 meters free style in 5 minutes 14.8 seconds.

Hermann Nacke, holder of the German national high jump record, recently won his favorite event in a track and field meet staged in Flensburgh with a leap of 1.98 meters. In Karlsruhe, Weichel jumped 1.93 meters to win the high jump event while Gilbert won the running broad jump with a jump of 7.22 meters. In Stockholm, Arne Anderson made an attempt to lower the world's record for the 1000 meters but was 5 seconds off the mark established by Harbig, the great German distance star. Anderson was clocked in 2 minutes 26.2 seconds.

On July 2nd, in another meet held in Gothenburg, Anderson however came into his own. Running in the "mile of the century" the Swedish flash burned up the cinders to lower the world's mark established by his countryman, Gundar Haegg. Anderson's time for the mile run was 4 minutes 2.6 seconds. This historic mile event lacked only the presence of the smooth-striding Swedish fireman to make it perfect from the standpoint of the fans.

World Mark Equaled

Gundar Haegg is at present in the United States racing against American track stars but even had he entered this race, there is no guarantee that he might not have been pushed back to third place for Rune Gustafson, who placed second, kept right at the heels of the flying Anderson to tie Haegg's world mark of 4 minutes 4.6 seconds. Anderson it is reported, set a blistering pace right from the start, but Gustafson who was also in superb form made it a nip-and-truck acair of it. Anderson, however, with a blinding finish drew away from his rival to break the tape a full two seconds ahead of him.

In Dresden, playing for the German national handball championship the Police team Majdeburger won against the soldier's team of Schweinfurt by the score of 12 goals to 6. The outstanding performer on the field was Theile, crack forward of the winning team and member of the German All-Star eleven, who distinguished himself by scoring 10 of the 12 goals netted by his side.

Burma's Leader

A recent photograph showing Dr. Ba Maw, who assumed the posts of Head of State and Prime Minister Sunday upon Burma's proclamation of her independence, in formal Japanese dress.
(Passed by the War Ministry)

BURMESE YOUTHS VISIT YASUKUNI

Make Vow to Devote Selves to New Burma

Burmese youths studying the Japanese language in Tokyo, numbering 16, visited the plaza in front of the Imperial Palace and the Yasukuni Shrine Monday morning before they attended school.

For a time they stood at attention at the plaza with their heads turned toward the Imperial Palace. Then they vowed to devote themselves to service with new Burma.

At the Yasukuni Shrine the Burmese youngsters said prayers to the war heroes deified there whose sacrifices made it possible for Burma to regain the independence.

House of Peers Hails Burma

Count Yorinaga Matsudaira, President of the House of Peers, on behalf of the House, Monday sent a congratulatory cable to the Burmese Government for the achievement of independence of Burma.

BRITISH OVERTHROW WAS BA MAW'S AIM

Daisuke Takaoka, Intimate Friend, Gives Sidelight on Burmese Leader

The purpose in life of Prime Minister Ba Maw of Burma was to beat Britain. This was revealed by Daisuke Takaoka, member of the House of Representatives, in a press interview on Sunday, just after it was officially announced that Burma had received the independence promised by Japan. Mr. Takaoka has been a great friend of Prime Minister Ba Maw since the latter was at the head of the Government of British-controled Burma.

He owed it to Prime Minister Ba Maw that he could escape into India from Burma where he was wanted by the British authorities after their suspicions had settled upon him.

The last time he met Prime Minister Ba Maw was when he was in Burma after that country had passed under Japanese control.

Mr. Takaoka's narrative follows:

"I met Prime Minister Ba Maw for the first time in 1938. Then he was Premier of Burma under British rule.

"The first words he spoke to me at our meeting which was in the drawing room of his official residence were:

"'The dress I am wearing is British-made. The furniture of the room in which you are is all British-made. The pictures on the wall are British work. Everything in this room has a flavor of Britain except one thing. I mean the silk cap on my head. This is home-made. Think of that. I would not explain the meaning of this. I want to have you bear what I said in mind if you want to speak to me about Japan.'"

Friendly to Japan

"His drift was clear. From the first he showed himself very friendly to Japan.

"It was manifest that he exaggerated his feeling toward Japan a bit. But that was quite in the nature of things. All Burmese in government service were at the beck and call of the British authorities. There were few Burmese who were not indignant at Britain. It was not an accidental thing that all the people of Burma were keen on following Japan which had made itself the greatest and strongest nation in East Asia.

"We soon became great friends. One day I called his attenion to the heap of war materials on the pier of the port of Rangoon, the first lot of goods in aid of Chiang Kai-shek.

"'If Burma allows itself to be used as the dumping place for war materials for Chungking, I am afraid that Japan will turn its hostile attention to it instead of helping it in ending British rule,' I said to him.

"He closed his eyes for a while. Then he said half to himself and half to me:

"'My father and many of my relatives were killed by the British in the war of 1815. My life work is to avenge myself upon Britain. Chiang Kai-shek has come to take hands with Britain. Henceforth he is my foe.'

"Shortly after this conversation, he delivered an inflammatory speech at a meeting of Burmese youngsters near Mandalay. This put the British authorities on guard against him.

"He had just received an order from the Defense Minister of the British Government to take me into custody. He ignored it, and arranged for me to escape into India."

Fujii Succeeds Aikawa

Takaji Fujii, former Director of the Tokyo Municipal Electric Bureau, was Friday appointed Director of the Practise Bureau of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association as successor to Katsuroku Aikawa, who was appointed Governor of Ehime Prefecture sometime ago.

BURMESE FREEDOM CRIPPLES ENEMY

Brings Independence of India Nearer—Britain, America Find Themselves Stumped

Burma declared war on America and Britain together with its declaration of independence because it is determined to cooperate still more powerfully with the nations of Greater East Asia for the successful prosecution of the war and the construction of the New Order. And the effects of the war declaration will be tremendous, comments the Mainichi.

Today, in Burma's next door neighbor India, the people are suffering under British exploitation and oppression in a degree far worse than what Burma was subjected to in times past. But the movement for Indian independence, centered around Subhas Chandra Bose in Shonan, has been given additional life by the establishment of Burmese independence and is moving forward brimming over with hope. The people in enslaved India too have been given hopes anew and are beginning to direct more of their efforts for independence.

For America and Britain, the declaration of Burmese independence means that they have lost their reason for war. America and Britain label the Axis nations aggressors. But today with Burmese independence appearing before the eyes of the world as a solid fact it is America and Britain who have absolutely no reason for moving persistently against that nation.

America and Britain have declared in their so-called Atlantic Charter that they would liberate the various small nations, but even one nation has yet to be liberated. Not only that, but on the contrary, they have oppressed and sacrificed the small nations in an attempt to gain world control. Not only have America and Britain not guaranteed the freedom or safety of the 400,000,000 people of India and the people of Iran, Iraq, Egypt, Arabia, Africa and others but instead have occupied their lands, exploited them economically, and brought disorder to their lives, all in order to satisfy their lust for power.

That Japan has spilled her blood in driving out America and Britain from Burma and thus caused Burma to gain independence is standing proof to the world of the significance of Japan's sacred war based on righteousness. In seeing the growing of new Burma, a feeling of utter remorse should overcome the Chungking regime, which alone does not try to understand Japan's true intentions and is disturbing the peace of Greater East Asia by turning Anglo-America's catspaw. Especially so today when the Burma over which America and Britain used to send aid to Chungking contrary to the will of the Burmese is closed.

GOUSEV SUCCEEDS MAISKY

Ex-Soviet Minister to Canada Named New Envoy to London

Domei

STOCKHOLM, August 1.—Feodor Gousev, Soviet Minister to Canada, was appointed the new Soviet Ambassador to London, a Reuter dispatch from Moscow reports.

The appointment was made to fulfill the vacancy caused by the appointment of Ivan Maisky, Soviet Ambassador to London, as Soviet Vice-Foreign Commissar.

History Briefly Traced Of Indian National Army

Thousands of Volunteers to Azad Hind Fauj Pledged To Cause of Motherland's Complete Independence—'Action' Is Watchword

Domei

SHONAN, JULY 30.—There they stood. Thousands upon thousands of stalwart, khaki-clad soldiers, pioneers of India's National Army, pledged to the one sacred cause—the attainment, no matter at what cost, of India's complete independence.

It was a sultry morning in early July, and as I stood watching the very first military review of the newly-organized Indian National Army, the thought flashed across my mind that this was indeed a moment of great importance—a historical episode that could mean only one thing, the turning point in the history of the Indian Independence Movement in East Asia.

A historical moment for another very good reason too. For, facing the gigantic review of the armed might of Free India's loyal sons, now turned armed warriors, was the Prime Minister of Japan, General Hideki Tojo in person. By his side, as if symbolical of the unity and goodwill that exist between the two nations, stood Subhas Chandra Bose, President of the Indian Independence Movement in East Asia, and acknowledged leader in the campaign presently being waged by 3,000,000 loyal Indians in East Asia for the liberation of their Motherland from British yoke.

A Sea of Bayonets

Both statesmen stood looking onto what had been a green lawn now green no more. A lawn which in a brief while had been converted into a sea of glittering bayonets. As far as the eye could see stood rows upon rows of soldiers, their eyes shining bright with the spirit of determination to free Mother India once and for all.

A moment later, to the strains of the Indian military band, came marching by various units, thousands upon thousands of tramping feet, soldiers who swung past with precise movements and martial strides the dais on which stood the two leaders, Prime Minister Tojo and Subhas Bose. As both dynamic figures took the salute, the Indian National Army was showing for the first time its potential strength as a fighting organization.

How, when and where was the Indian National Army formed?

These questions will be briefly discussed here as some facts relating to the growth of this army of freedom fighters may now be told.

On July 8, the Indian Independence League of East Asia with headquarters in Shonan made an important declaration. The announcement, officially released at 4 p.m. on July 8, 1943, not only gave the Anglo-American enemies at Whitehall, London, and the Washington White House headaches, but also set the British nabobs in their palatial residences at New Delhi in a state of complete jitters.

The announcement, brief and terse, revealed the formation of the Azad Hind Fauj or the Indian National Army.

Announcement of League

The full text of this historic announcement reads:

"The Indian Independence League in East Asia has organized an Army known as the Azad Hind Fauj or the Indian National Army.

"The Azad Hind Fauj or I.N.A. has sworn allegiance to the cause of India's complete independence.

"The officers and men of the Azad Hind Fauj or I.N.A. have dedicated their lives to the sacred task of expelling the British from India and establishing an India for Indians."

It was this army, the Azad Hind Fauj, which was reviewed that morning in early July by Prime Minister Tojo and Subhas Chandra Bose and thousands of cheering civilians in Shonan.

Anti-British in every fiber of their being and inspired by the spirit of independence, the Indian National Army consists of picked soldiers from Indian volunteers who have flocked to its ranks from all parts of East Asia. Recruits hail from Malai, Java, Sumatra, Borneo, Hongkong and even Shanghai. More and more recruits keep pouring in each week as the Army swells in numbers.

In this Army, all volunteers take a solemn oath to achieve the complete independence of India by fighting the British and wiping from India all trace of the two centuries old British rule.

In short, this Army has sworn allegiance to the cause of India's complete independence. Their officers and men have all dedicated their lives to the sacred task of expelling the British from India and of creating in its place an India for Indians.

First National Army

This is the first time in India's history since the advent of the British that such a national army has been raised.

The men in the Army have no thought for personal comforts, luxury or profit. They are brothers in the truest sense of the word. Their one motto, given them by Subhas Bose himself is, 'Freedom or Death.' And they are ready at a moment's notice to lay down their lives if needs be in the cause of their country, in the name of Mother India.

Two things stand uppermost in the spirit of the men of this Army.

Firstly, every soldier here feels that he is an Indian first and last. His one goal is the liberation of India. Thus, all differences of race, religion or caste are set aside and the growth of national consciousness has been fully revived.

Secondly, the denationalization of Indians, seen even in India today and deliberately fostered by the British with the compulsory usage of the English language has been completely wiped out in the Indian National Army. The ready adoption of the Indian national language, Hindustani, is evident among all ranks. All orders, conversation, reports, martial songs, etc. are now conducted in the 'lingua franca' of Free India.

Spirit Very High

The spirit of members of the rank and file in the I.N.A. is therefore all that could be desired. The ordinary soldier here is fighting fit, bespeaking months of intense training in the arms and science of modern warfare. The soldiers are one and all, lithe yet tough, well-trained and itching for active service. "Action" is their watchword.

Take the case of Ram Singh, 34-year-old native of Punjab, India.

Singh, a senior private in the I.N.A. bids fair to be an excellent all-round soldier and fighter. But his former occupation was not that of soldiering. Ram Singh, up till about a year ago was a successful businessman in Kuala Lumpur, capital of Selangor.

Joining the ranks of the I.N.A. Ram Singh left behind all claims to a successful business career and concentrated only on the task ahead of him—training himself to be a soldier.

Happy to Be Soldier

Today, looking more alert and energetic than previously, minus all traces of a generous waistline, reminder of his former care-free, easy-going existence, senior private Ram Singh is a real soldier, and is happy where he belongs.

Interviewed as he was crossing the barrack grounds, Singh declared: "My comrades and I, under the leadership of Subhas Bose, are eagerly awaiting the day when we can start on the final march toward India. Our revered Nethaji Srifut Bose has given us Indians a new battle-cry. It is 'Onwards, to Delhi, to Delhi.' How many of us will individually survive this war of freedom will not be known, but we soldiers who have sacrificed everything in this present fight for the liberation of our Mother country are assured that victory will be ours."

That is the spirit typifying every member of the I.N.A. today, a spirit that will see before long a free and independent India, freed from the shackles of British tyranny and age-old imperialism, an India free to play her own role in the New Order envisaged by Japan now in process of crystallization throughout the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

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TOKYO, TUESDAY, AUGUST 3, 1943

The Role of Students in the War

Japanese students are more favorably circumstanced than their confreres in any of the other belligerent countries of the world, for, whereas in some belligerent countries not only young men but women also are being mobilized, the students of Japan are being allowed to pursue their studies unmolested. This fact incidentally illustrates Japan's plentiful human resources, or to put it in other words, it attests to Japan's mighty fighting strength.

Although education has not been curtailed either with respect to the number of students or with respect to the extent of their studies, it does not mean, however, that Japanese students have allowed themselves to remain wholly apart from the stream of the nation's war efforts. On the contrary, the student class constitutes a valuable asset to the nation in its vigorous conduct of the war.

Recently, for instance, the Japanese Army and Navy inaugurated the new reserve aviation officer system, which appealed to the students so strongly that, following its announcement, applications from eager students have been pouring in thick and fast. As everybody knows, this new system is not compulsory, and consequently in sending in their applications these students have acted absolutely of their own free will. That so many students volunteered to offer their services with such zeal and alacrity is a clear evidence of fervid patriotism which permeates the Japanese people generally.

The War of Greater East Asia has afforded many cases where university or collegiate graduates who joined the colors as air officers have rendered distinguished services. Among the intrepid Japanese airmen who attacked and sank the British battleship Prince of Wales and the battle cruiser Repulse off Malaya was a graduate of the Ryukoku University in Kyoto, while in a sea battle in the Solomons a Waseda University graduate crashed his plane deliberately into an enemy warship and sank it. These are only a few out of numerous examples of the kind which may be cited. These war heroes had learned aeronautics in their school days and, when called to the colors, they went gladly to the front as air officers to serve their country in the most effective way they could by utilizing the art they had acquired. Their examples have, no doubt, inspired many of the students who have now volunteered their services as already mentioned. Aviators with university or collegiate education surpass those with different antecedents in the clearness of their brains and in the accuracy of their judgment. They have, generally speaking, the making of excellent aviators in them.

As the war daily assumes more serious proportions, it becomes increasingly urgent to enhance the fighting strength and expand the productive power of the country. Things are not so pressing in this country as to call for the emergency measure of closing down schools, but in view of the decisive struggle which is growing more intensive, the authorities are not surely neglectful of the necessary preparations for the mobilization of all students. As to when they should be mobilized, it will be for the authorities concerned to decide from the strategical point of view. In the meantime, students are making the best possible use of the situation in which they are placed at present in order to promote their physical and mental training and to acquire greater skill in scientific art, so that they may be found fully equipped when their services are required by the State.

The students who make a speciality of science and engineering are applying themselves closely to studies in their respective lines. They are particularly assiduous in the study of aeronautics, in view of its growing importance to the State under the present war situation. They are doing their best to improve their technical ability against the time when they will be called upon to bring all their knowledge and ability to bear on the manufacture of efficient airplanes and other important weapons of war. They are equally prepared to serve at the front line, deeming it their lofty duty to fight for their country. As regards the students who are studying law and literature, they are also undergoing the necessary training to prepare themselves for the functions which they may be required to fulfil in the future either as industrial workers, as aviators, as leaders of aid defense units, or as members of mechanized units.

The part the air force plays at the present crucial stage of the war is so very important that it may well be described as decisive. When it is remembered, for instance, that an efficient air force is essential to the security of maritime transportation and domestic production, surely nobody can doubt the supreme necessity of mobilizing every national resource possible to enhance the air strength of the country.

It can, therefore, readily be admitted that the duties with which students are charged at the present juncture are very important, as they are to play a no mean part in the work of enhancing air strength both in the technical phases and in actual fighting. In Japan, as many students as in peacetime have been allowed to pursue their studies at their respective schools, though the War of Greater East Asia has been going on for a year and a half already. As for these students, while diligently pursuing their special lines of study, they have been going through various forms of wartime training, so that they can take up arms for the sake of their country any time at the call of duty. It has already been proved conclusively in the course of the war that Japan is clearly at an advantage over America and Britain in the matter of human resources, an important factor in fighting strength. It is very reassuring to note now that Japan has such an enormous and efficient reserve army of students behind the picked troops who are now fighting on the front line. All this shows beyond peradventure that Japan's fighting strength is very great and that it will not fail to assure final victory for this country.

Thus Tagore Has Spoken. . . .

Life is a flow of harmony that united the in and the out, the end and the means, the what is and the what is to come. Life does not store up but assimilates, does not construct but creates, its works and itself are never dissociated. When the materials of our surroundings are not living, when they are fixed habits and hoarded possessions then our life and our world become separated and their mutual discord ends in the destruction of both. Or when some unbalanced excess of passion takes predominance in the buildings of our own world its distribution of weight goes wrong, and it constantly oppresses the wholeness of our life. The source of all the great evils in society, in government, in other organizations is in the alienation of the living being from its outer habitation. The gulf thus created by the receding stream of soul we try to replenish with a continuous pour of wealth which may have the power to fill but not the power to unite. Therefore the gap is dangerously concealed under glittering quicksands of things which by their own accumulating weight cause a sudden subsidence in the middle of our sleep of security.

* * *

Last night when the north wind was keen, like a sharp blade of steel, the stall-keepers improvised some kind of shelter with twigs and leaves. With all its flimsiness it was the most important necessity for them, for the time. But this morning, before it is light, we hear them shouting for their bullocks and dragging out from underneath the trees their creaking carts. It is urgently important for them now to leave their shelter. "I want" has its constant counterweight—"I do not want." Otherwise the monster necessity, with its immovable weight, would crush all existence. For the moment we may sigh at the fact that nothing remains for long, but we are saved from permanent despair at the calamity that nothing moves at all. Things remain and things move—between these two moves at all. Things remain and things move—between these two contrary currents we have found our dwelling-place and freedom.

A Year Ago Today

August 3, 1942

Units of the Imperial Japanese Forces completely occupied Sungyang-hsien, Chekiang Province, at 8:40 a.m. today, according to reports of an Army Scout Plane Corps.

* * *

The Hindu Mahasabha Party today expressed full support of the independence movement sponsored by the Congress Party on condition that the Mahasabha Party be granted representation in the event a new Indian legislative organ is created.

* * *

Increasing tendencies within the United States have become increasingly acute as the United States Government has continued to issue Government bonds in increasing amount in order to defray mounting war expenses. Outstanding Government bonds in the United States at the end of July amounted to $99,200,000,000 indicating the early advent of acute inflation.

* * *

Appealing to the British people to economize on food, Lord Woolton, British Minister of Food, warned the nation that rationing of food may become more strict in the future if the present unfavorable situation keeps up. Although there are still stocks of food left, he said, food consumption in the future must be regulated with the thought that smaller rations may become obligatory.

FOE, DEVOID OF TRUE WAR AIMS, CANNOT FIGHT SUCCESSFULLY

Fully Aware of Ideals for Which Country Stands, Japanese Join Conflict Voluntarily

By YUSUKE TSURUMI
(From the Nippon Hyoron))

The liveliness of the discussion of war aims is one of the characteristics of modern warfare, and there are two motives for war aims in the present conflict. The first is the firing of the public spirit to martial enthusiasm, and second the intent to cause unrest among the peoples of the enemy nations and to sway the public opinion of neutral peoples in one's favor.

In August 1914, at the outbreak of the first World War, Germany took a very realistic stand, declaring that the economic expansion of the German race was being checked by the British, and that it was necessary to resort to arms in order to protect her people. Aside from bringing upon her head the denunciation of the whole world by the invasion of Belgium, her spokesman had made the very untimely statement that all permanent neutrality pacts were naught but scraps of paper. The British were quick to make full use of this assertion, severely attacking a nation which treated sacred documents in such an irreverent way, and proclaimed that she was forced to rise for the defense of international integrity and freedom of all races.

Said Hitler of this period in his book, "Mein Kampf,"

"While we were fighting for bread, England was fighting for the sake of freedom . . . freedom not of her own nation, but of the little nations of the world."

Individuals Back Ideals

In this way the German leader stressed that the prime principle in the building of a nation lay in the willingness of each member to sacrifice hmiself for the sake of the whole, and that individuals stand up for their ideals, but do not do so for economic reasons. The fact that England rose for "freedom" illustrated the deep insight of her political leaders.

Thus Britain, America and France used as their slogans (1) the destruction of the German military machinery, and protection of the freedom of the races; (2) to make the world safe for Democracy, and (3) the war to end all wars. Wilson's Fourteen Points, announced in January 1918, were embodiments of these slogans, standing for open diplomacy, freedom of the seas, disarmament, and creation of the League of Nations. But at the Peace Conference, practically all these points were thrown out, and the exact opposite was enforced. This was the Versailles system, the cause of the present war.

But first, let us see why the war aims of the first World War could not be put into actual practice, and whether there was some factor in them which was contrary to the social conditions of the time.

The outbreak of the Great War was a tragedy born of the Industrial Revolution, which after steady development from the 16th century had reached the limits of its possibilities. The capitalistic prosperity of Britain, enjoyed in the 18th and 19th centuries had come to an end. She could not successfully compete with the new arrival, the much more modernized Germany. The fundamental mistake which led to the opening of hostilities lay in the refusal to give up the ideas and systems of the past in the solving of international problems, and to yield to the new economic and political systems based upon newer ideas of reason.

Old Ideas Caused Failure

The failure of the Paris Peace Conference lay in the attempt to build a 20th century world order based upon 19th century ideas. Against the European background of an exhausted Germany, a Russia seething with rebellion, and unnaturally divided smaller nations, the capitalistic economy of Britain and France could no longer flourish. The crumbling of capitalism continued with greater acceleration after the peace. The Fascist revolt in Italy and the coup in Germany were materialistic demands for the new order. But even then, Britain and France did not open their eyes to the evil effects of their oppressive practices. They hoped to preserve the old order through the League of Nations. By the construction of the Maginot Line; they attempted to check the approach of the new era.

But in June 1940, when Hitler's air force and mechanized units smashed that 'impregnable' fortification, they had broken the last line of defense of 18th century capitalism. In order to meet this threat, British politicians were forced to realize that they must abandon their old ideas and bring about internal reformation. They could no longer explain away this war as that between Democracy and Militarism, freedom and dictatorship, free trade and controlled trade. The world had reached the stage when simple explanations such as war between "Have" and "Have-nots" would not suffice. The hands of the clock could not be turned back, nor the progress of the era retarded.

This fundamental reformation could be brought about only by war. The first World War was the first stage of the European reformation.

The present Anglo-American war aims fundamentally were proclaimed in the joint statement on August 14, 1941, known as the Atlantic Charter. This, and later proclamations augmenting it, contain eight points:

1. No expansion of territories by Britain or the United States, and no alteration of the present boundaries between nations.
2. Political freedom of all nations in internal affairs.
3. Free trade and equal access to resources.
4. Economic cooperation.
5. Freedom from fear and want.
6. Freedom of the seas.
7. Dissolution of the Axis military machinery.
8. Disarmament of other nations.

International Policing

On the question of international policing, untouched here, Under secretary of State Welles, declared in February, 1943.

"The methods of international police to be employed in the future world cannot be decided upon specifically now." However, it cannot be denied that the United States is scheming to patrol the world with British and American forces.

Also, on the problem of the post-war world, a statement requires special attention. Vice-President Wallace, at a dinner honoring the memory of President Wilson, after pointing out the failure of the League of Nations, asserted that there was a neceessity for the construction of a new international organ which, he said, "must have sufficient strength to disarm nations who would destroy peace, be able to prevent economic warfare between states, and possess an international court to solve international disputes, and have a governing board with enough elasticity to keep in step with the changing conditions of the times.

He added, "Each nation should be allowed the maximum of freedom in self-government, and minimum management from any central authority." But the nations to which he referred were those with which Anglo-America is now allied, and it is perfectly clear that the Axis nations are outside his sphere of consideration.

In a nation still devoid of true war aims, as shown by the contradictory statements being made by the American President, it is natural that the people cannot successfully wage a war until it has been deeply convinced of the reasons why they are fighting. And to gain that faith, the following minimum conditions are required:

1. That a resort to arms is the only road open for solving of the problem.

2. Aside from the passive aim of self-defense, there must be a positive aim of construction.

3. As a result of the two previous conditions, the whole nation must rise in a spiritual, reasonable and ethical spirit.

Many Things Amiss

There are many things amiss in the alleged war aims of the United States. President Roosevelt, in his address to Congress requesting a declaration of war on Japan in December 1941, simply said, "The United States has been treacherously attacked by the Japanese Navy Air Force after pre-conceived planning." But the Roberts Report and the American White Book and other official documents have since made it clear that the United States had been preparing for a war with Japan for several years, and that the Japanese-American negotiations had been carried on only to gain time until those preparations were completed. The instigator of this war was the United States, and it was not started, it is clear, as the last extremity.

Japan is now fighting against the American encroachments in East Asia, and has no desire to grasp any of its territories. The United States had no valid reasons for instigating this war, and it only served to expose her designs in the Orient. At the same time, it was part of the British strategy to have her enter the European war through the backgate.

Also, the American people cannot fully understand why this should be a war for the defense of their soil, for geographically, they were not threatened either from the east or from the west.

Thus, the only material war aims left to them are the Four Freedoms mentioned by their President, and the international organ advocated by their Vice-President. And how are these four freedoms—freedom of religion, freedom of speech, freedom from fear and freedom from want—to be realized? Roosevelt's answer is democratic politics, the formation of a new international machinery which requires an international police force, and freedom of trade. And these 19th century ideas are aimed at maintaining the dominance of the United States and Britain as world Powers. They still have not learned their lesson from the last war.

Let us now compare the war aims of our enemy with those of our own, and see the great difference. The Japanese are fighting, as has been pointed out on the day of the declaration of war, for the "self-existence and self-preservation" of the Japanese Empire, the "protection of the safety of East Asia," for the "maintenance of world peace," and to contribute to the "enjoyment of co-existence of all races."

The foremost aim of the War of Greater East Asia is the protection of the existence of the Japanese Empire, as has been pointed out in the addresses made in the Diet by Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo and Foreign Minister Shigenori Togo. Throughout her 3,000 years' history, the Japanese people have fought wars only in self-defense, and no matter how formidable the enemy she has always turned out the victor. This war, too, without the slightest doubt will end in the same climax.

Fighting for Asia

But again, Japan is also fighting for the safety of East Asia and the construction of the co-prosperity sphere, which in itself is one step forward in the progress of mankind. For though the existence of isolated small, middle and large-sized nations leads only to disorder and disunion, mankind had not reached the stage where he can do away with the institution of states altogether. Thus, it is concluded that the best system at this point is the division of the world into several spheres, within which the livelihood of the peoples would be safeguarded. And later, relationships between the various spheres could be established. This is entirely opposed to the British idea of world order, in which the industries of Britain are the prime consideration, with the world serving only as a market for the consumption of British made goods. Today, having lost her ability to maintain that Empire by herself, she has turned to the United States for the execution of a joint strategy whereby she and the Americans would enjoy the fruits of world domination together.

But the present condition of the world will not permit the realization of such a dream. Professor Barnum of New York University has pointed out in his work, "Managerial Revolution," that a nation cannot exist without heavy industries, and those in the world today are located in Western Europe, the east coast of the United States, and in Japan. Therefore, with these three points as centers, it is natural that three great spheres should rise, which will not be governed by the capitalistic system born of selfish interests, but will aim toward the prosperity of all mankind. And it must bring forth entirely new politics and culture which are in step with it. The eruption in Europe in 1914 was the beginning of the reformation in Europe, and the outbreak of the incident in Asia in 1931, the beginning in the Orient.

With the declaration of the War of Greater East Asia, the Japanese people rose in a wave, fired by their desire to have the world understand the mission of their country—the spirit of the "Hakko Ichiu," that each nation find its place in the world and that all enjoy "co-prosperity."

As Chancellor Hitler has said, man will not throw away his life for economic profits. He will die for his ideals. Our people are voluntarily coming forward to fight this war because they fully realize the ideals for which the country stands. And without first understanding the new idea of reason and the racial exhilaration which comes from this idea, one cannot grasp the fundamental basis of the War of Greater East Asia. This is indeed the sublime war aim which Japan is proudly displaying to the world.

Britain Dealt Another Blow

Our Struggles

By SUBHAS CHANDRA BOSE

CHAPTER II

The Storm Breaks (1921)

(Concluded)

The leader had a long discussion with Moulana Abul Kalam Azad, the outstanding Moslem leader of Calcutta and with Pandit Malaviya. Some other points had to be decided, including the question of the release of the Ali brothers and their associates, who had been sentenced to two years' hard labour at Karachi in September. On this point the official reply was that since they had not been sentenced in connection with the civil disobedience movement, the Congress should not press for their release as a part of the terms of settlement. But the Viceroy was prepared to give an assurance that they would actually be released in due course.

When Deshbandhu Das broached the subject to us and asked for our opinion, the younger section, including myself, vehemently opposed the idea of an armistice on those terms. Thereupon he entered into an elaborate discussion with us and advanced the following arguments in support of his contention that a compromise should be made at once. Rightly or wrongly, he said, the Mahatma had promised Swaraj within one year. That year was drawing to a close. Barely a fortnight was left and within this short period something had to be achieved in order to save the face of the Congress and fulfil the Mahatma's promise regarding Swaraj.

Offer Was God-Send

The offer of the Viceroy had come to him as a god-send. If a settlement was made before December 31 and all the political prisoners were released, it would appear to the popular imagination as a great triumph for the Congress. The Round Table Conference might, or might not be a success, but if it failed and the Government refused to concede the popular demands—the Congress could resume the fight at any time and when it did so, it would command greater prestige and public confidence.

The above logic was irrefutable and I felt convinced. Under the joint signatures of Deshbandhu Das and Moulana A. K. Azad, a telegram was sent to Mahatma Gandhi recommending for acceptance the proposed terms of settlement. A reply came to the effect that he insisted on the release of the Ali brothers and their associates as a part of the terms of settlement and also on an announcement regarding the date and composition of the Round Table Conference.

Viceroy Backs Out

Unfortunately, the Viceroy was not in a mood for any further parleying and wanted an immediate decision. All that Deshbandhu could do in the circumstances was to send for his friends who were then outside prison and urge upon them to agree. These friends did so and many telegrams passed between Calcutta and Sabarmati, the usual residence of the Mahatma near Ahmedabad. Ultimately the Mahatma did come round, but by then it was too late. The Government of India, tired of waiting, had changed their mind. The Deshbandhu was beside himself with anger and disgust. The chance of a lifetime, he said, had been lost.

However, since the opportunity had been lost, there was no option but to make the best of a bad situation. The Deshbandhu had been elected President of the ensuing session of the Congress which was to meet at Ahmedabad in the last week of December. His half-written speech, which was a vindication of the principles and methods of the non-cooperation movement, was sent to the Congress and the presidential chair was filled, in his absence, by Hakim Ajmal Khan, the outstanding leader of Delhi.

Enthusiasm Mounts

There was great enthusiasm at the Ahmedabad Congress and the main resolution was one which called upon the whole country to adopt a policy of individual and mass civil disobedience. Every man and woman was exhorted to join the National Volunteer Corps, defy the emergency ordinances and court imprisonment. The Congress further appointed the Mahatma as the Dictator for the whole country, following the precedent of the Bengal Congress Committee, who had appointed the Deshbandhu as the Dictator for the province.

There was an interesting episode at the Ahmedabad Congress. Moulana Hasrat Mohani, an influential Moslem leader of the United Provinces, moved a resolution to the effect that the goal of the Indian National Congress should be defined in the constitution as the establishment of a republic (the United States of India). So impassioned was his eloquence and so responsive was the audience, that one felt as if the resolution would be carried by a large majority. But the Mahatma rose to oppose the resolution and with great sobriety argued against the proposition, with the result that it was thrown out by the house. The proposition was, however, to be brought up over and over again at the subsequent Congresses till it was accepted at the Lahore Congress in 1929, the mover on that occasion being none other than the Mahatma himself.

Year Comes to End

With the dissolution of the Congress, the year 1921 came to an end. Nothing of a startling character happened on or before December 31. The promised Swaraj did not come. A few months earlier, at the conference with the ex-revolutionaries of Bengal, the Mahatma had said, that he was so sure of getting Swaraj before the end of the year that he could not conceive of himself as living beyond December 31, without having won Swaraj. He had further said the provincial autonomy and diarchy in the Central Government he could have for the mere asking, but he wanted full Dominion status and if he had that, he would be prepared to unfurl the Union Jack over his Anshrama. As the curtain was rung down on December 31, 1921, these words floated like dreams before my mind's eye.

Before the end of the year, with the exception of Mahatma Gandhi, all the other important leaders were in prison. As a matter of fact at the time of the negotiations between the Deshbandhu and the Viceroy, none of the outstanding intellectual stalwarts was in a position to advise the Mahatma as to the proper course for him to adopt. If they had done so, then in all probability, events would have taken a different course. There can of course be no doubt that within twelve months the country had made tremendous progress and much of the credit for that belonged to the Mahatma.

Before we close this chapter it would be desirable to take stock of the year's achievements and failures. The year 1921 undoubtedly gave the country a highly-organized party-organisation. Before that, the Congress was a constitutional party and mainly a talking body. The Mahatma not only gave it a new Constitution and a nation-wide basis—but what is more important, converted it into a revolutionary organisation.

Fruits of Wisdom

A good ear for music, and a taste for music are two very different things which are often confounded; and so is comprehending and enjoying every object of sense and sentiment.—Greville.

Sons, Go Forward When We Die! And Our Sons' Sons Too, For Greater East Asia

Nippon Times
Evening

Crush America and Britain! Enemy of Asia, Enemy of Order, Enemy of Peace

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In News Spotlight

Soviets Request Sweden, Turkey Not to Give Refuge to Mussolini

Domei

KUIBISHEV, August 1.—The Soviet Government has requested the Swedish and Turkish Governments not to allow former Italian Premier Benito Mussolini to take refuge in their countries, the Soviet Foreign Commissariat announced yesterday.

Domei

BERLIN, August 2.—The refusal of protection to foreign political refugees demanded of the various neutral countries in Europe by America, Britain and the Soviet Union, at the instigation of President Roosevelt, as a move to hinder Italian Fascists from taking outside refuge, has aroused considerable repercussion in the countries concerned.

The attitude of the neutrals in this regard follows:

SPAIN.—This country has most forcefully refused to comply with the demand of the anti-Axis nations. The opinions expressed in the papers are generally to the effect that America and Britain are not entitled to override in such a one-sided manner the rights of neutral countries and that Spain cannot consent to the demand.

SWITZERLAND.—With neutrality as its foremost policy, Switzerland seemingly will decide on its attitude toward the American-British demand as judged from its own standpoint. She is endeavoring to evade the question and to stave off any complications that might be forced upon the country. The papers give expression to the sentiment that any interference of national sovereignty in such a one-sided demand cannot be recognized. However, they seem to think that President Roosevelt took this action as demonstration to the Soviets that America and Britain were not guilty of compromise with the Fascists as suspected by the Soviets.

SWEDEN—With respect to the current issue, Sweden is of the opinion that all neutral nations should unite in opposition to the American-British demand. The Fascist problem has no direct bearing on Sweden, but in view of refugees from Norway, Sweden realizes that its attitude must be clarified on the point should activities be revived.

TURKEY—Turkey is attempting to settle the question from an independent standpoint, but from the general drift, Turkey seems to be siding with the American-British side.

ARGENTINA—The matter is receiving keen attention and study, but as yet no decision has been reached.

Press Comments

Tuesday, August 3

MAINICHI—Situation in Europe

TOKYO SHIMBUN—American Miscalculations

Situation in Europe

MAINICHI—In the midst of a world war there can be no European situation apart from the general war aspect but local circumstances color the world war in various ways. What is the situation in Europe in this sense?

Much unrest has overtaken Europe with the political change in Italy constituting the storm-center. Even now it cannot be said that it has completely settled down. This is only natural with a war of this magnitude raging throughout the world. In no part of the globe can there be any state of rest. Sharp changes are occurring everywhere. In the case of Italy it is to be surmised that, as reported in detail in the newspapers, a daring step has been taken to prepare the nation for the decisive war ahead by a sweeping reform in the internal structure. As it was carried out in the midst of war, the impact, naturally, was far-reaching. It is difficult to gauge the extent of unrest that has overtaken Europe on account of this political change. The difficulty is all the greater at this distance because fabricated propaganda material is intertwined with irresponsible rumors and they obscure the situation.

The Italian Government authorities, however, have from the outset declared that no change has taken place in the war policy of Italy. The actions of Italy following the political change have substantiated the declaration. It is reported that on the Sicilian front, for instance, the Italians are fighting with renewed vigor, shoulder to shoulder with the Germans, against the Anglo-American invaders. We cannot, of course, say offhand what the situation will be on any front and amateur predictions on military affairs are dangerous but it is universally recognized that the Sicilian front now forms one of the focal points of the European War. The Anglo-American press which predicted that the anti-Axis forces would reach Mossina by the end of July has been sorely disappointed by the undiminished resistance on the island with the Axis forces based in the northeastern corner battling with the utmost fury.

On the other hand, the United States and Britain are naturally seeking to derive advantages from the political change in Italy. They are motivated not by the desire to overthrow their enemies alone. They are face to face with the grave danger that if they cannot overcome their enemies quickly, their own camp is liable to collapse. Production in the United States, arsenal of Democracy, apparently has now reached its peak, judging from the figures published by the United States authorities themselves. Even if there is to be no more increase in production, however, the present volume is tremendous and thus we cannot rest assured that the peak has been reached. But on the part of the United States itself this fact is undoubtedly causing impatience and fret. It reasons that if it cannot defeat the enemies when its production has reached its peak, there will after all be no opportunity for defeating them at all.

The situation in Britain is even more acute.. Churchill once said that it was far better to win and go bankrupt than to be conquered. Britain has already gone bankrupt and is able to continue the fight only because the United States is aiding it. It has gone bankrupt not only financially. According to a testimony of Ernest Bevin, Minister of Labor and National Service, the British Government is planning to requisition women over 50 years for work at munition factories. This is patent proof of the bankruptcy in human resources that has overtaken Britain. At this rate how long will Britain be able to continue the war? In the light of such facts, the invasion of Sicily by the anti-Axis forces may be regarded as a campaign deciding victory or defeat so far as Britain is concerned.

The political change in Italy, coming at such a time, naturally has been considered a godsend by the Anglo-American camp. No great war is fought merely on the battlefield. It is fought also behind the scenes with conspiracy, diplomatic maneuvers and political agitation. As long as the war continues, we must be prepared for many sharp changes in conditions behind the actual theater of war. We have only to do our utmost at the front and behind the

(Continued on Page 2)

Past State of Filipino Culture Criticized by Education Officer

Domei

MANILA, August 2.—A sensation was caused among local circles today following a frank criticism of the past state of Filipino culture by Claro M. Recto, Commissioner of the Department of Education, Health, and Public Affairs, in a speech delivered in the Tagalog Cultural Experimental Institute here.

"When the material civilization of Europe and America infiltrated into the Philippines, the Filipinos blindly embraced it without judging between its good and bad points," he said.

"The evil which it brought upon the Filipinos was great, ultimately causing the Filipinos to become a paltry race and greatly paralyzing even the spirit of patriotism of the people," he continued.

Calling upon his fellow-countrymen to recover their original beautiful characteristics as true orientals, he said the Greater East Asia War offered an ideal opportunity to the people to recover their beautiful traits of valor and courtesy, founded upon their traditional oriental culture.

He assured that the family system still remaining within the islands, with its underlying principle of respecting the aged and superiors, offered a firm foundation from which to start on this revival.

He called this revival "an absolute spiritual necessity for the Filipinos who are today on the threshold of regaining their independence."

'OUST BRITISH,' BURMA LEADER EXHORTS INDIA

Thakin Than Tun Asks Them to Follow Path Trodden by Burma

Domei

RANGOON, August 2.—Declaring that no Asiatic nation can keep aloof from the present world upheaval because it is a war of the oppressed nations against insatiable exploiters and aggressors, Thakin Than Tun, Agriculture Minister of the Burmese Government today strongly urged all Indians to rise in arms against Britain for the avowed purpose of unshackling themselves from the British Yoke once and for all and join Japan for the successful prosecution of the present war as well as for the construction of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

The clarion call to the Indians was made through the Domei News Agency in a memorandum entitled "To India." Thakin Than Tun is a young rising leader of Burma who is an expert on Indian affairs.

"The present war," Thakin Than Tun said, "is by no means a racial war. The day of racial wars has already gone. Today's war has been brought about by reactionaries to human progress as their last effort to maintain their old order.

Making Death Struggle

"The Great War completely altered the world conditions, but the reactionary elements are now making a death-struggle to maintain their old order led by the United States and Britain who are bent upon exploitation and aggression of small and weak nations. Against these reactionary elements is a progressive element which is trying to create a New World Order. Everyone knows who these progressive countries are.

"Japan," he said, "is now fighting a war to liberate all the Asiatic nations which are groaning under Anglo-American imperialism. Burma has followed the path which she was convinced was the right one; she has sided with the country which is fighting for the emancipation and freedom of Asiatic nations, and our long cherished desire for independence has at long last been achieved.

"What is then the role to be played by India in this world revolution?" Thakin Than Tun asked. "India can never stand indifferent to the present world war. Do the Indian people intend to side with the reactionaries to help them make serfdom and hunger of the small nations and their exploitation permanent? Or do the Indians intend to align themselves with the proponents of the new world order for the object of freeing themselves from the Anglo-American fetters?

"We have not the slightest doubt but that the Indian people will participate in the creation of the proposed new world order by working hand in hand with us.

"There were days when we, with the Indian people, fought against

(Continued on Page 2)

THAI PARTY CONVINCED OF AXIS WAR VICTORY

Press Leaders Leaving For Manchoukuo Tour

"Our tour of inspection in Japan, has convinced us of final victory for the Axis Powers," declared Phairot Jaiyanama, Director-General of the Publicity Bureau of Thailand, who together with Prichanusat Panyarachun, President of the Thai Press Association, reached Shimonoseki Monday evening.

"We have been impressed by the solid unity between the Japanese Government and people," said Mr. Phairot. "I am glad that I shall be able to introduce the beautiful aspects of Japan to the people of Thailand.

"No matter what sort of propaganda the enemy may spread, the Thai people confident in Japan, will win also in ideological warfare."

The party including Mr. Phairot, Mr. Prichanusat, Phrot Phutthinan, Tokyo correspondent for the Nikorn, the Bangkok Chronicle and the Suphab Satri, influential Bangkok journals, and Wirat Silpin, also representative in Tokyo of the Srikrung, will leave Japan on Tuesday for Manchoukuo where they will make a tour of inspection at the invitation of the Hsinking Government.

Shigemitsu Cables to Guariglia Reciprocating Co-Effort Pledge

Continued Cooperation in Spirit of Tripartite Pact Affirmed by Foreign Ministers of Both Nations; Enemy 'Nerve War' Tactics Blasted by Stefani

On receipt of a telegraphic message dated July 31 from the new Italian Foreign Minister Baron Raffaele Guariglia on his assumption of the post, on Sunday, Foreign Minister Mamoru Shigemitsu today cabled acknowledgement stressing close and firm cooperation between Japan and Italy, the Foreign Office announced today.

Italian Foreign Minister Guariglia's message is learned to have been as follows:

"On assumption of the foreign portfolio, I have the pleasure of expressing my profound respect to Your Excellency and of continuing, together with Your Excellency, the cooperation which characterizes the relations between Japan and Italy in accordance with the spirit of the Tripartite Pact."

Foreign Minister Shigemitsu's telegram was as follows:

"I have the honor of tendering my thanks to Your Excellency for the message sent to me on the occasion of the assumption of the post of the Italian Foreign Minister by Your Excellency and also of declaring that Italy and Japan should forge ahead toward a final victory in the current war through close and firm cooperation based on the Tripartite Pact."

Traffic Ban Shortened

Domei

ROME, August 2.—The Italian Government announced that from today the traffic prohibition hours during the night will be shortened by one hour. All traffic will be stopped at 10:30 p.m. instead of 9:30 p.m. It has been decided at the same time that persons without air raid dugouts in own homes may cross the streets to take shelter in a public dugout even during the forbidden hours.

Enemy Lies Blasted

Domei

ROME, August 1.—The Stefani News Agency today issued the following statement on the "nerve war" which is being conducted by the anti-Axis persistently and vigorously:

"By means of the radio the enemy camp is damaging the sacred tradition of the Italian people. It has got it into its head to depress the spirit of the Italians and is broadcasting over and again meaningless news in order to gain that end.

"In such news belong the reports which it has circulated that such important Italian cities as Trieste, Pola, and Fiume have been occupied by the German forces; that a portion of the Italian forces in Greece has been disarmed, and that revolutions have broken out in many Italian cities.

"Of course these reports are enemy propaganda intended to demoralize the Italian people who are resolved to resist the anti-Axis camp.

"As for the report circulated by Globe Reuters, the world telegraphic service of the Reuters, to the effect that units of Slovak irregulars invaded Udine and various other areas of Italy on July 31, it is too ridiculous for comment. But it shows that the anti-Axis camp is leaving nothing undone to disturb the unity of the Italian people. Any self-respecting Italian would consider it beneath his dignity to say anything about such reports.

"It will not be idle to take the opportunity of making it clear to the whole world that there is no atom of truth in reports about the state of things in Italy which are broadcast by London and other anti-Axis centers.

"Under the leadership of the new Government the Italian people are exerting themselves to work out the problems of their country. They are resolved to be loyal to the King and to the tricolor flag which symbolizes the past, present and future of the Italian nation."

CAMPAIGN IS PUSHED AGAINST GUERILLAS

Results Achieved In Hankow Area Bared

Domei

HANKOW, August 2.—In the course of active punitive campaign in the Hankow area, Imperial Forces scored the following results during the past week:

On July 29, an unnamed unit of the Japanese Forces which discovered Chinese guerillas and troops of the New Fourth Army engaged in battle at Lotien, 25 kilometers northwest of Yingcheng, launched quick operations, driving off the New Fourth Army and guerilla corps which left behind 40 dead on the battlefield.

Another unnamed Japanese unit carried out a surprise attack, the same day, against a guerilla band at a point south of Sanyangtien.

On July 26, a group of 23 Chungking soldiers led by an officer belonging to the enemy Fifth War Zone surrendered to a Japanese unit stationed at Shihuikiao, 22 kilometers north of Shasi. Also, at daybreak on July 28, about 30 other enemy guerillas with 20 rifles surrendered to the Japanese stationed at Hwajung.

Burma to Float Bonds To Fete New State

Domei

RANGOON, August 2.—In celebration of the founding of the new State and in order to cultivate a sense of savings among the nation, the Burmese Government has decided to issue memorial government bonds.

The printing of the bonds will be made in Japan, but as it will take two or three months, the Government, in response to the earnest demand from the public, has already started to sell the bonds issuing temporary certificates which will later be exchanged for the actual bonds, it is stated.

The first purchaser of the bonds is Finance Minister Dr. Thakin Maung who is said to be most enthusiastic about their sale.

Fascist Body Told to Disband

Domei

ROME, August 2.—The headquarters of the People's Volunteer Army of Italy ordered the disbanding of the Fascist University Students' Volunteer Corps today.

CHUNGKING ANNOUNCES VICHY RELATIONS CUT

Pro-Nanking Actions Anger Chiang Regime

Domei

CANTON, August 2.—The Chungking regime formally announced the severance of diplomatic relations with the Vichy government yesterday afternoon according to Chungking reports. The unilateral action on the part of the Vichy Government in retroceding French concessions in China and relinquishing extraterritoriality, interpreted as violations of the treaty between the two countries and also of international law, was submitted by Chungking as formal reasons for the diplomatic break-off.

Chungking authorities had repeatedly lodged protests with the Vichy Government for concurring in Japan's new policy toward China. However, as no satisfaction was obtained from the French side and with the culmination of events in the retrocession of the French Concession in Shanghai on July 30, the Chungking regime, it seems, finally severed relations with Vichy.

Burmese Independence Felicitated by Schmidt

Domei

BERLIN, August 2.—Congratulations on Burma's independence and praise for Japan's magnanimous attitude were expressed by Dr. Paul Schmidt, Spokesman of the German Foreign Office, at the press conference this afternoon.

"Burma's attainment of freedom means a political and military setback for Britain and the United States," he declared.

"The German Government prays for the sound development of newborn Burma and pays respect to the Japanese Government for its cooperation in Burma's movement for liberation.

"The Japanese Government is faithfully carrying out its promise to give liberty to all peoples within the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere and by virtue of her ethical attitude, the Burmese have been enabled to realize their long-cherished desire.

"It is reported that the United States is attempting to reopen the Burma Road. The declaration of war by Burma on Britain and America will be a powerful counter-attack against such an attempt of the anti-Axis countries."

AOKI STRESSES RAPID GROWTH OF NEW SET-UP

Burma Independence, Concessions Return, Big Day for E. Asia

"A Greater East Asiatic New Order which is Materializing," was the theme of a broadcast speech made yesterday evening over the Tokyo Radio by Greater East Asiatic Minister Kazuo Aoki, in which the speaker voiced his sincerest felicitations for the future of Burma which has just made a glorious start as an independent State and also stated that the retrocession to the National Government of China of the Shanghai International Settlement and other concessions, and the abolition of extraterritorial and taxation rights will strikingly strengthen the political powers of the Government of the Republic of China, reports the Mainichi.

The gist of Mr. Aoki's Broadcast speech follows:

"Burma's declaration of its independence on August 1 and its declaration of war the same day on America and Britain will further strengthen our camp for the annihilation of the Anglo-American Powers. This, at the same time, has added another brilliant page to the history of the construction of Greater East Asia.

"It is a universally known fact that Britain exerted its tyrannical pressure on Burma. Particularly against Burma, which abounds in such resources as rice, cotton, oil, lumber, and various kinds of minerals, Britain enforced a policy of extreme exploitation and grabbing. Trying their utmost to rid themselves of these shackles with which Britain bound them up, the people of Burma continued their furious struggle.

Cooperating With Japan

"Especially, Head of State and Prime Minister Ba Maw and other leaders, at the head of the Burmese people, have exerted themselves to cooperate with Japan and have at the same time taken great pains for the construction of a new Burma State.

"It is indeed a source of genuine pleasure to us that Japan has thus been enabled to welcome newly the Burma State into our fold as a member of a family of nations which constitutes the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. We felicitate the future of this new ally of ours and at the same time clarify our stand again that we will give the newborn nation all possible aid and assistance for its future development.

"Next, with regard to the Republic of China, the Imperial Government the day before yesterday concluded with the Government of that Republic a treaty concerning taxation on Japanese nationals. This treaty was concluded on the basis of the agreement concluded between the two governments in January this year concerning the retrocession of concessions and the abolition of extraterritoriality, as the first step involved in the abolition of extraterritoriality. The treaty provides that Japanese nationals resident in China, under certain terms, shall pay to China the latter's imposed national and local taxes.

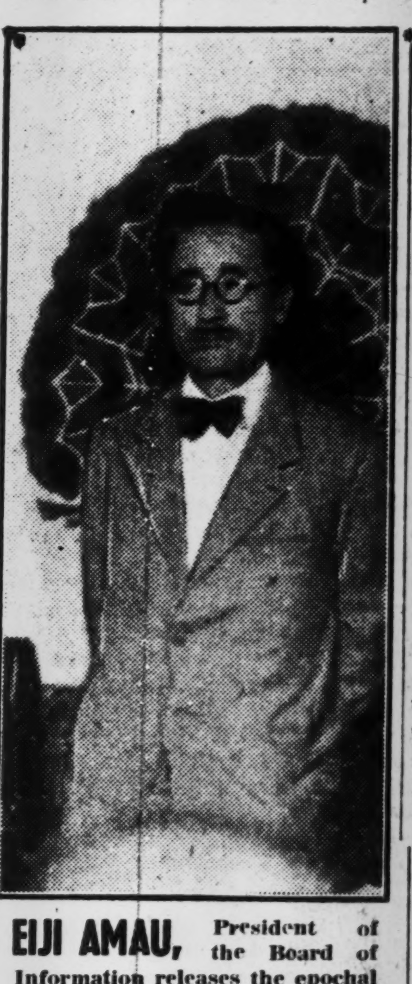
Rights Partially Abolished

"Now, by Japan's present step, taken from lofty motives, we have been enabled to see a partial abolition of extraterritorial rights which were typical of unequal treaties. This fact signifies attainment on the part of the 400,000,000 people of the Republic of China of their long-cherished desire. This indeed must be said to have a very far-reaching significance.

"Steps also have been taken by the Japanese Government to return to the National Government the Shanghai International Settlement. This, coupled with the restoration to China of the French Concession which lies adjacent to the International Settlement, must be said to have marked a giant forward step toward the Republic of China's perfect attainment of sovereignty and independence. This, again, means a great advance made in China's international position.

"The independence of Burma, the concession retrocession and the solution of the taxation problem in China, all these successive developments indicate manifestations of Japan's moral diplomacy and at the same time demonstrate conclusively in actual facts what is meant by a Greater East Asiatic new order."

ALL BURMA DETERMINED TO BATTLE TILL VICTORY WITH FAITH IN JAPANESE



EIJI AMAU, President of the Board of Information releases the epochal Japanese Government statement on the independence of Burma.

State Head Thanks Japan for Past Aid In Radio Address

Domei

RANGOON, August 2.—Prime Minister Ba Maw of Burma expressed his thanks toward the Japanese people and stressed Burma's grim determination to fight the war to the bitter end, in a radio address toward Japan delivered at 7:20 p.m. today.

"Burma will forge ahead for security and prosperity," declared Prime Minister Ba Maw. "For this purpose, she must closely cooperate with Japan and other East Asiatic nations," he declared.

East Asia Must Unite

"From the bitter experiences of the past 50 years Burma has learned that if East Asiatic peoples are to rid themselves of the greed and aggression of the Anglo-American Powers, they must be united as one body.

"We must bear in mind that it was Japan, the leader nation of East Asia, who liberated our country from the bloody hands of Britain. Furthermore, we are confident that it is also Japan who will make Burma's independent status still firmer through victory in the current war. It is Japan who will have Burma enjoy its proper place along with Manchoukuo, China and other people in the Southern Regions.

"Immediately after the declaration of independence, Burma concluded a pact of alliance with Japan. Thus, Burma has joined the New Order of East Asia. Furthermore, it declared war against the Anglo-American Powers in order to maintain its freedom at all cost. It may be recalled that the evils exercised upon Burma by Britain and America in the past have been indeed tremendous. In fact, these Western aggressors left nothing undone to destroy our people and their prosperity. Their cruelties against us continued up to the time when they fled from Burma and now they are challenging us by means of blind destructive warfare. No nation can refrain from rising in arms to defend itself from such barbarous acts. Burma will fight not only for its own existence but also for the existence of

(Continued on Page 2)

GERMAN PLANES RAID PALERMO

Enemy Ships Sunk-- Invaders in Sicily Now Face Standstill

Domei

BERLIN, August 2.—A German air formation carried out a large-scale attack on enemy shipping at Palermo, last night, sinking one 5,000-ton munitions vessel and heavily damaging eight others, according to German information from the front.

4 Transports Smashed

Domei

BERLIN, August 2.—The Luftwaffe operating in waters off Palermo, Sicily, destroyed four enemy transports aggregating 23,000 tons and severely damaged three other merchantmen yesterday, according to a DNB war correspondent.

The center of fighting on Sicily Island is still in the central sector, reports the correspondent. The Axis forces yesterday launched a counter-attack against a wedge established by American troops, causing the defenders to abandon their position on a hill. In the same assault, the Axis forces obtained many captives and tremendous amounts of arms.

Enemy at Standstill

Domei

ROME, August 2.—With the Montgomery forces in the Catania

(Continued on Page 2)

More Post-Offices To Be Opened in P.I.

Domei

MANILA, August 2.—Effective August 5, the total number of post-offices handling telegrams in the Philippines will be increased to 83, it was learned here today.

The post offices to be re-opened on this occasion are those in the following cities:

Candelaria and Gumaca in Tayabas Province; Paniqui in Tarlac; Angeles in Pampanga; San Jose in Batangas Province; Pagbilao in Tayabas; San Jarlos in Pangasinan Province; Santa Rosa in Laguna and Lubao in Pampanga Province.

Saracoglu Visits Inonu

Domei

ISTANBUL, August 2.—Turkish Premier Sukru Saracoglu visited President Ismet Inonu yesterday at the latter's villa on the coast of the Sea of Marmora and reported on the international situation. Premier Saracoglu returned here today.

Soviets Fail to Achieve Objectives on E. Front

Domei

BERLIN, August 2.—German military authorities made the following statement today with regard to the war situation on the Eastern front:

"Four weeks have passed since the commencement of Soviet offensives along the Eastern front on July 5, but at no points have the Soviets succeeded in breaking through the German positions. They have simply lost men and weapons in futile attempts.

"At some points, the Soviets have, of course, made small headways into the German lines, but have been checked by strong German counter-offensives. In view of the existing situation, the British propaganda organ admits in its reports that no significant changes have transpired on the Orel front and that the Soviet forces have fallen short of reaching their objective.

"The German forces on the Orel front have destroyed 7,000 Soviet tanks from July 5 to July 30, inflicting unparalleled losses during this short time. The total of Soviet tank losses up to the present are estimated to exceed 50,000."

Rights in Kinhwa Returned to China By Nippon Forces

Domei

KINHWA, August 1.—A ceremony to mark the transfer of administrative rights in Kinhwa, Chekiang Province, which have been under the control of the Japanese Forces since the occupation of the area, to the National Government of China was held at 10 a.m. today in the presence of prominent Japanese and Chinese figures.

U.S. FEELS LAG IN WAR OUTPUT

Authorities Frantic As Production Lags-- People Discouraged

Domei

LISBON, August 2.—Regarding the recent domestic administration in the the United States, a New York correspondent for the Times, London, reported to the following effect:

"Munitions production in the United States is now in a slackened condition, and high officials of the Washington Government are urging the public to exert more efforts toward the realization of the munitions production program during the latter half of 1943. It is stated that army representatives as well as the Assistant Director of the War Production Board have also warned the American nation to the same effect. The unexpected poor results of munitions' production during the past several weeks seems to have necessitated such a warning, but it is greatly doubted whether the warning has been issued in the right direction.

Americans Discouraged

"Recently, the American people have come to think that the war in Europe would end much earlier than they had thought several weeks ago, and this fact is believed to have slackened their efforts toward munitions production. Unless the insufficiency of labor and materials is remedied, it is deemed to be highly difficult to attain the mark set in the munitions production program for 1943.

"President Roosevelt is said to have new plans for keeping down the cost of living but, without revealing the contents of the plans, he simply stated that they need the approval of Congress. Authoritative quarters opine that the President's new plans include such items as the lowering of the prices of various daily necessities, the plan of subsidizing various industries, the distribution of free foodstuff tickets among the lowest-paid citizens, and the disbursement of $350,000,000 to $400,000,000 as encouragement funds for the increased production of various agricultural products, especially milk products.

"However, intelligent Americans think that these plans have not taken the direct cause of inflation into consideration which is believed to exist in the ever-widening gap between the Americans' purchasing power and the commodities now available in the United States."

Nelson Bluffs Output

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, August 1.—Donald Nelson, Chairman of the National War Production Bureau is reported to have recently bombastically exaggerated American aircraft productivity expansion by stating that 10,000 planes were scheduled to be produced during the coming one month, it is reported, from Washington.

Press Comments

(Continued From Page 1)

lines until the final victory, uninfluenced by enemy propaganda.

American Miscalculations

TOKYO SHIMBUN—When the American forces advanced to Rendova and New Georgia, the United States Government officially announced that the Americans would capture Munda, the Japanese base in that area, within a week. As regards the Italian political change, it declared that the news was like finding a million dollars. Such are the calculations, or rather miscalculations, which the United States have made of the current war situation.

In regard to the American counter-offensive in the Southern Pacific, General Douglas MacArthur, commander of the anti-Axis forces in that area, has declared that it is only a local offensive, while Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox has been saying from the outset that it is the prelude to a general counter-offensive. MacArthur's protest to Washington that Knox deliberately made premature campaign announcements was in reference to this counter-offensive business but the calculation that the Americans would be able to take Munda within a week has been proven wrong, Knox being compelled to admit that the capture of Munda is a most difficult feat. This is proof of the fact that the determined resistance of the Japanese has overturned American calculations.

As regards the power of reckoning shown in the case of the Italian political change, it is a question whether the anti-Axis camp found a million dollars. The situation in and around Italy is quite delicate and permits of no idle speculation but the Italian war policy is clear from Premier Marshal Badoglio's statement at the time he succeeded Mussolini that Italy would continue to fight on the Axis side and that it would fulfil all its promises. So, far from presenting a million dollars, the political change in Italy has served to strengthen the nation's internal unity and to increase its fighting strength. It is not Roosevelt or Hull that is guilty of the miscalculation but the general sentiment in the United States has been ready to welcome such news as a silver lining in its days of nothing but dark clouds. As a matter of fact, Roosevelt and Hull are doing their utmost to put Italy into a condition where it would yield a million dollars to the anti-Axis camp. The same thing can be said of Britain. The United States and Britain, having miscalculated, are now anxious to fit the situation to their original calculations so that the figures will click—like a thieving clerk manipulating the books.

The above instances show that American calculations on the world situation and the war outlook are extremely rough but nevertheless that the United States has certain definite view in regard to future developments. These are seen to be based on an incurable attitude of superciliousness that characterizes the American attitude toward other countries. The United States has failed to learn a lesson from the historic miscalculation it made at the very outset of war and continues to look down on Japan. It is taking a similar attitude toward Italy and the allegation that the political change there means a million dollars is a glaring testimony to that attitude. Japan is fighting to make the United States expiate for the insults it had put upon it and to make the conceited Americans realize their miscalculations. There is no longer any doubt that the war aims of the United States are based on just such miscalculations.

Soviet Maintaining Strict Watch On U.S.-British Move in Balkans

The Soviet Government is paying serious attention to the recent political change in Italy and to the subsequent Anglo-American maneuvering according to information from Moscow, reports the Yomiuri-Hochi. The Soviet Union seems to be considering that should the United States proceed to invade the Balkans as recently broached by U.S. Secretary of Navy Knox, there would be a great danger of the Balkans coming under Anglo-American sway, a development which would be of great concern to Moscow.

The Soviets also appear to be assuming an attitude of opposition to the contents of the talk between Churchill and Roosevelt over the international telephone with regard to the Italian question. Accordingly, the urgent British Cabinet session held late on the night of July 30 is not ascribed merely to their policy towards Italy but also to their desire of finding means to pacify the Soviet Union so that the three Great Powers may follow a joint step smoothly. A dispatch from London under date of August 1 says that the present deadlock between the three Powers has not been removed as yet.

The refugee regimes of Jugoslavia and Greece are standing on the side of the Soviet Union and are continuing their opposition to Anglo-American imperialism likely to menace the Balkans. It will be recalled that the Soviet Union has always been opposed to the setting up of a second front in the Balkans by the Anglo-American camp from the standpoint of the Soviet desire to maintain her prestige in East Europe. This issue was revived incidental to the occurrence in Italy, making it more difficult to bring about conciliation between the three Powers in regard to the Italian question.

Burma Resolved To Push Battle Till Victory Won

(Continued From Page 1)

East Asia and, moreover, for the sake of all mankind who possess high regard for liberty, justice and humanity.

Resolved to Fight

"We are determined to continue fighting in close collaboration with Japan and other Axis countries till final victory has been attained. In its long history, the Burmese race has fought many severe battles and we are resolved to fight the current war to the bitter end no matter what difficulies may come our way.

"Burma's independence was not attained by speeches but through sacrifices of blood. And only through more sacrifices of blood will Burma be able to maintain its freedom. Nothing is more important for us than the war.

"I take this opportunity to send my hearty greetings to all friendly countries and their peoples who believe that every nation is privileged to enjoy the right of existence for prosperity."

Gives Thanks to Japan

Domei

RANGOON, August 2.—Prime Minister Ba Maw of the new independent Government of Burma, speaking over the radio this evening for 20 minutes commencing from 7:20 p.m., expressed thanks to Japan and to the Japanese nation for the aid given the Burmese in their independence move.

The gist of the Prime Minister's statement follows:

"The independence of Burma has brought a final stop to the British rule. The fact that Burma was able to extricate herself from the tyrannical British clutches was due to the great assistance of Japan, and it is confidently believed that it will be Japan that will completely prosecute the present gigantic war to further solidify the basis of Burma as an independent country. Burma is determined to fight out the War of Greater East Asia to a victorious end in cooperation with Japan and the other Axis Powers for the sake of her own existence, and for the existence of East Asia and for the prosperity of all mankind. Taking advantage of this opportunity, I hereby have the pleasure of giving our heartfelt thanks to Japan and the Japanese people."

BURMA TO SHORTLY FIX BUDGET FOR THIS YEAR

Spendings to Be Mainly Alloted to War Needs

Domei

RANGOON, August 2.—The budget for the present fiscal year of the new Burmese Goverenment is to be formally fixed shortly upon referring it to the Privy Council in a few days.

This year's budget covers the period from August 1, 1943 to March 31, 1944, and the revenue and expenditure are expected to reach 170,000,000 Rupees. The revenue is to be derived chiefly from land tax, consumption tax, forestry income and customs tariff, while the expenditure will be alloted mainly to the war and engineering expenses, and educational purposes. It is noteworthy that the utmost importance is placed on war expenses.

Before the war, the Burmese Government's budget aggregated about 130,000,000 Rupees, but following the outbreak of the second European War the amount increased yearly due to British strengthening of Burmese defense. In 1940, the budget totalled 180,000,000 Rupees, and in 1941, immediately before the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, the figure jumped to 200,000,000 Rupees.

German Planes Raid Palermo

(Continued from Page 1)

district now placed on the defensive in the face of terrific Axis resistance, the Canadian and American troops in the central and northern areas have also been forced to a standstill, according to a Stefani report.

The counter-offensives by the defenders have increased in ferocity of late, completely smashing up anti-Axis plans. The German and Italian air forces, especially, are now inflicting terrific losses on the enemy in close cooperation.

Enemy Offensives Checked

Domei

ROME, August 2.—The Italian High Command announced today the war results in the Sicilian area and the anti-Axis air-raid attacks on the Italian mainland as follows:

Axis forces repulsed the enemy's tenacious offensive in northern and central Sicily and simultaneously launched active counter-offensive operations at several places.

The anti-Axis air forces air-raided Naples yesterday. Two planes were shot down by Italian fighter planes and three others by anti-aircraft fire. During the air-raid, Naples suffered casualties, including 10 killed and 73 wounded. The enemy warships bombarded the Salerno coast, it was further announced.

'Oust British,' Burma Leader Exhorts India

(Continued From Page 1)

Britain for a common cause. We have at last driven the British out of Burma and are now cooperating fully with Japan for the construction of the Greater East Asia Common Prosperity Sphere, while you Indians are still continuing the non-cooperation movement under the British yoke, and our sympathies go to you for the sorry plight in which you are placed.

"Fortunately, however, Subhas Chandra Bose has now taken the helm of the Indian Independence movement outside of India in East Asia. The Indian National Army has been organized, and I have no doubt that the newly organized Indian National Army will some day march into India.

"Mahatma Gandhi and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru repeatedly said that your present action will play a conclusive role in the current war, and I cannot but agree with them. Free India means an end to the Anglo-American imperialism.

"To the Indian leaders and the masses I say if you respect social and economic justice, and if you are seriously hoping to create a new order, then you should join the progressive elements.

Once the Indian National Army sets its foot on your land, collaborate with it. You must learn a lesson from Burma. Remember what Burma has done to free itself and East Asia from the shackles of British imperialism. I say to India, look at the path trodden by Burma."

JAPAN'S ACTION IS INSPIRATION

Those Liberated Must Strive to Gain Goal, Declares Thakin Nu

Domei

RANGOON, August 1.—Although the way is long and many obstacles need yet to be surmounted in the construction of a new and proud Burma, the Burmese people are thoroughly determined to crush the Anglo-American Powers in concert with Japan as "the construction of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere depends first of all on the successful termination of the present conflict," declared Thakin Nu, Secretary General of the Dobama Sinyetha Party, on the occasion of Burma's independence.

"Recognition of Burma's independence and sovereignty by Japan brings the war one stage nearer toward its conclusion and the realization of independence by the Burmese people constitutes a challenging inspiration to those races who have been liberated by Japan and are striving whole-heartedly for the attainment of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere," he said.

Expressing his sincere appreciation over Japan's unselfish and epoch-making collaboration with the Burmese people, the youthful declared "Every Burmese, if he can think rightly, will feel infinitely grateful toward Japan for not only liberating him from the British yoke but also for restoring his status of which the British had robbed him more than 100 years ago." He said there is no question whatsoever of Japan's unselfish aims.

British Propaganda Hit

"Japan's recognition of Burma's sovereignty," Thakin Nu continued, "completely undermines British propaganda which claimed that Japan's sole aim was 'to puppetize' Burma."

Questioned if he didn't believe mutual godwill and trust more important than mere political and economic freedom, the Dobama leader emphasized, "Yes, I believe that goodwill and trust are most important."

He said that the East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere can be built on force but in order to have the bloc more effective and permanent, it must be built on the basis of the two elements mentioned.

"Has not the British Empire been built on force?" he asked. "However, as soon as the crisis came, the British Empire crumbled like a house of cards," Thakin Nu pointed out.

Commenting on the British promises and their failure to meet them as contrasted with Japan's swift execution of its pledges, the youthful leader declared that "British promises are not worth thinking about," adding that although Indians were solemnly promised freedom during the first World War if they would cooperate with the British in bringing the War to a successful conclusion, such British pledges were promptly ignored after the end of the conflict.

Japan's Role Important

In this connection, Thakin Nu declared that history has yet to witness one single instance where a country, motivated by high ideals and nobility of purpose, has sacrificed its life and property solely for the liberation and welfare of the oppressed peoples and that Japan appears destined for this historic role for the first time in the history of mankind.

He declared that Napoleon's cry of liberty, equality and fraternity had captured the imagination of the down-trodden peoples of Europe but Napoleon's excessive ambitions led not only to his own destruction but also to the principles which he initially advocated. On the other hand, the Anglo-American Powers entered the first World War with the avowed purpose of championing the cause of small nations but failed to live up to their ideals, allowing themselves to become victims of their own selfish designs.

"Millions of Asiatics are now proud of Japan as the mighty nation whose navy sails proudly over the seven seas and whose dauntless army gains victory wherever it goes," Thakin Nu said. "However, they will feel prouder if they can show to the West that Japan, their Asiatic leader, not only is a great fighter but also a great liberator of mankind.

"From Asia has sprung great religions and great thoughts. I have a strong conviction that from this very Asia will spring a great liberator of mankind who is no other than Japan."

Questioned regarding Burma's reconstruction, Thakin Nu stated that as "social disintegration had eaten very deeply into our national life as a result of the British rule of Burma" one of the most important works after independence will be national unification. He said that every effort will be made "to raise the level of the Burmese people materially, intellectually and morally."

He expressed his firm conviction that Burma's national ambitions will be relaized under Ba Maw's guidance.

The Dobama leader expressed the view that under the existing conditions, chief stress should be laid on total Asiatic racial unity. As long as the Co-Prosperity Sphere is founded on the ethical principle there should be no cause for fear, he said.

He concluded that "Burma and for that matter every country that forms the bloc should be sufficiently intelligent to know that in this world of looting and brigandage by the Anglo-Saxons, no country is safe in remaining alone."

British Tanker Sunk

Domei

STOCKHOLM, August 2.—The British Admiralty announced today the sinking of a large type tanker Pegasus, 15,000 tons, off the coast of South Africa, according to London dispatches. The tanker either struck a mine or was torpedoed. The crew safely landed at a port in South Africa.

Italy to Mobilize Reserves

Domei

ROME, August 1.—Italian military authorities today announced that the mobilization of reservists who were in service during the 1927-1942 period will be carried out as previously announced. The order had been issued by former Premier Benito Mussolini before his resignation.

U-Boats Sink 58 Ships

Domei

BERLIN, August 1.—During July, German submarines and high-speed boats sank 58 enemy ships, aggregating 354,241 tons and damaged seven others aggregating 38,000 tons, the Fuehrer's Headquarters announced today.

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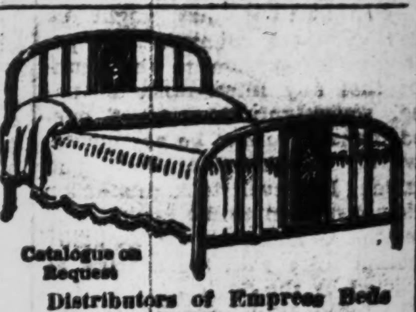

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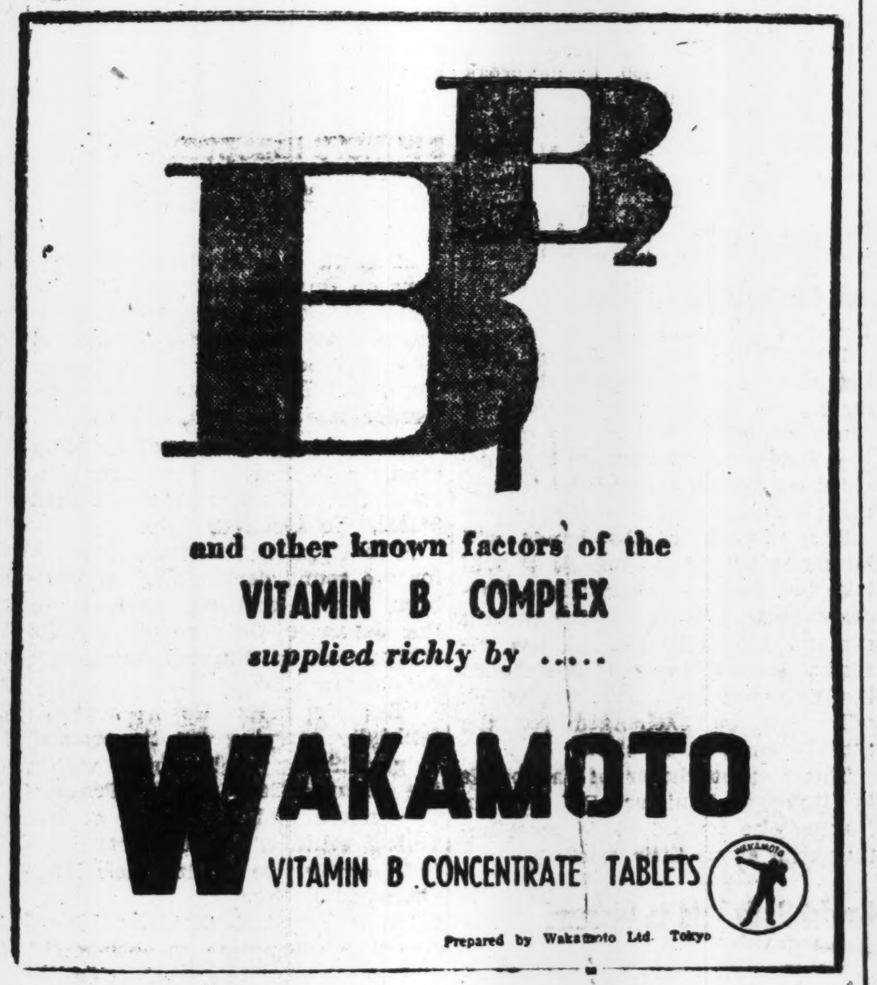

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